

## £160,000 RAISED ON FIRST DAY OF TANK WEEK HERE

£100,000 Is Subscribed  
Within 20 Minutes After  
Campaign Is Opened

COME IN WITH RUSH

£200,000 Bid For Privilege  
Of Signing First Check  
For Bonds

Tank Week opened with a roar yesterday when Shanghai Britons went over the top behind the big grey battle tank and hurled a crashing volley of silver bullets into the face of Prussia's hordes. More than £160,000 in subscriptions to British National War bonds and China and Japan War Savings certificates was poured into the Government coffers on the campaign's opening day. And over £100,000 of this was forthcoming in about twenty minutes following the inaugurating address made by Sir Everard Fraser at the Shanghai Club yesterday noon.

One subscription of £25,000 was pledged and another of £20,000 went to bid in the privilege of tendering the first check for war bonds bought in the present drive. The 10,000 took the honor of first subscription to War Savings certificates.

Spectators Line The Bund

The Bund just before noon was lined with spectators out to see the Tank and its escort make the opening excursion of the drive. Moving slowly along the street from the British Consulate to the Shanghai Club, attended by Light Horse, British bluejackets, S.V.C. details, mounted Sikhs and band the big replicas of the landing dreadnaughts of the Western battlefields was an impressive sight. It drew up opposite the Club and was immediately surrounded by a guard of Boy Scouts, including the new Sikh troop, and Wolf Cubs. The preliminary maneuver over the formal launching of the week's campaign with the auction of the first subscriptions went on.

"It is my privilege as chairman of the Committee of the War Savings' Association to introduce Shanghai Tank Week, which is in fact the work of a separate committee of ardent patriots," said Sir Everard Fraser after the crowd had filled the lobby of the Club. "This project is particularly valuable as manifesting the desire of British residents here to identify themselves even more closely with Britons living at home. In nature we may be outlanders, but in heart and soul we remain Britons, and so we shrink from no liability attaching to that glorious privilege."

Deeds On Field Set Example

Sir Everard commented on the opportune incidence of the campaign following the valorous attack on Zeebrugge and Ostend and readable accounts of recent glorious stands made by British troops in France and of the deeds which won the Victoria Cross for aviators McLeod and Hammond which were published in yesterday's issue.

"No better encouragement could be given us here to make such self-sacrifice as is open to us," he continued. "Reading these extracts I feel sure that if you were asked not to invest but to give even more than you can afford you would respond gladly. Our easy position here in Shanghai as compared with home has been excellently put yesterday and today in the local papers and I will not weary you with a repetition of facts that must be familiar to you. Indeed I doubt not that Shanghai Britons have sufficient imagination to realize the event of the great war and the vivid sympathy that such realization bestows. Our hearts glow with just pride in our country and our brothers in the fighting sphere—no one knows better than the members of the Shanghai Municipal Registration Committee.

"Discipline keeps here pursuing prosaic tasks many men who yearn to be at grips with the Boches—such men doing their duty deserve full commendation. Others are kept by the weight of years, family claims and so forth. On all of them

## Cuban Aviator Helps Train Countrymen



LIEUTENANT CAMPUZANO

Lieutenant Campuzano, young Cuban aviator, has been detailed by the Allies to instruct the Cuban escadrille, which is to sail shortly for France. Campuzano, while in the French Flying Corps, accounted for two enemy planes and has received the French Croix de Guerre.

## HONOR FOR CAPT. BARRETT

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 1.—Mentioned for  
valuable service in the War:

Captain E. I. M. Barrett,  
Shanghai Municipal Police.

The Legion Guard, Peking,  
including the Indian troops.

Captain E. W. Brett.  
Captain A. J. Thomson.  
Company Sergeant-Major F.  
W. Deane.

## PREMIER TALKS BLUNTLY ON IRELAND'S ATTITUDE

Nationalist Party And Catholic  
Hierarchy Make Settlement  
Harder, He Says

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 3.—Replying to a  
memorial signed by over 60,000  
Irish residents of Great Britain  
favoring immediate self-government  
for Ireland, the Premier says:

"There is no object which I have  
more closely at heart than to assist  
in composing this ancient  
controversy. I am bound to say, how-  
ever, that the difficulties which are  
sufficiently great, have not been  
rendered easier of settlement by the  
challenge to the supremacy of our  
United Kingdom Parliament, in that  
sphere which has always been re-  
garded as properly belonging to it  
by all the advocates of Home Rule,  
which has recently been issued by  
the Nationalist Party and the  
Roman Catholic Hierarchy in con-  
cert with the leaders of the Sinn  
Fein."

The alliance between the Sinn  
Feiners and the Nationalists pro-  
mises not to be long-lived.

A quarrel has broken out on the  
subject of the bye-election at East  
Cavan, due to the death of Mr.  
Samuel Young, which the Sinn Fein  
patriots are contesting despite the  
remonstrances of the Nationalists.  
Thirty Nationalist members of the  
House of Commons speak there on  
the 5th in opposition to Mr. Griffiths,  
the Sinn Fein candidate.

Mr. John Dillon, speaking at  
Ballyfeane Borough yesterday, said that  
the Nationalists were in no way  
responsible for the unhappy situa-  
tion which has now arisen. If the  
spirit exhibited by the Sinn Fein  
leaders in making this indecent  
attempt to capture a seat pre-  
valent, national unity was impossible and  
are imposition of conscription in  
Ireland would be facilitated.

The Sinn Fein leader, Dr. Valera,  
told the Bishop of Kilmore yester-  
day in connection with the latter's  
suggestion to compromise the East  
Cavan election.

A member of the American  
Mission now in London in an article  
which appears in the Irish Independent  
appeals to the people of  
Ireland to help in the greatest  
crusade the American nation has  
ever undertaken. He says that the  
Americans are grieved and amazed  
that Irishmen have not long since  
proved that conscription is un-  
necessary. He contrasts the high  
feeling in Ireland with the voluntary  
privations of Americans on behalf  
of others whose need is greater and  
says that Americans refuse to believe  
that Irishmen wish to be regarded  
as partners of the Prussian and the  
Turk.

(Continued on Page 2)

## Fete Trianon Extended One More Day; Cabaret To Be Repeated Tonight

Crowds Throng Beautiful Pavilion Afternoon And  
Evening, Causing Decision to Give Another Opport-  
unity To Swell French and Belgian Funds

Crowds attended the Fete Trianon  
yesterday afternoon and the big  
pavilion in the French Park was  
thronged last night with Allied  
Nationals who were out to enjoy the  
splendid entertainment, partake of the  
supper and incidentally add to the war  
funds of France and Belgium.

Because of the tremendous crowds  
last night it has been decided to hold  
a tea dansant this afternoon and a  
supper tonight, when all attendance  
records are expected to be broken.  
Yesterday afternoon 1,400 were in the  
big mashed which has been trans-  
formed into a bower of beauty with  
the wealth of flowers and attractive  
architecture. These figures were  
doubled last night. The crowds  
marvelled at the grandeur of the  
scene and it is because so many have  
been unable to see the pavilion that  
the Fete Trianon is continued this  
afternoon and tonight.

Several have already reserved tables  
for tonight. Last night 600 sat down  
to the supper. Yesterday afternoon  
was children's day and the kiddies,  
who attended in large numbers,  
patronized the slides and carrousel.

Sales were large at all the booths  
and but few articles remain unsold.  
All will be on exhibition, however, and  
they are attractively arranged in the  
various booths.

The lingerie and Chinese curio  
stands have sold out, and the profits  
from these booths alone will reach  
nearly \$7,000.

The tank used in the campaign for  
raising money for British War funds  
was on exhibition at the Fete last  
night.

All artists scored heavily last night  
at the supper dance and changes in  
the program will be made tonight. A  
well balanced entertainment will be  
held in connection with the supper,  
while this afternoon the Carlton  
orchestra will provide music for the  
dancing while tea is being served.

This afternoon and tonight will be  
the last opportunities for hundreds  
who were kept away by the rain of  
Friday afternoon and who could not  
attend yesterday, to see the most  
elaborate decorative scheme that has  
ever been attempted in Shanghai. The  
spectacle in the big pavilion will draw  
crowds today and those who attend  
are helping in their small way to sup-  
port the armies of France and Belgium  
and to defeat the hordes of the Teuton.

## Assassin Whose Bullet Started War Is Dead

Prinzip, Who Killed Archduke  
Ferdinand, Succumbs To  
Tuberculosis In Prison

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, May 1.—Prinzip, who  
assassinated the Archduke Ferdinand  
of Austria and his wife on June 29,  
1914, has died of consumption in  
Theresienstadt Fortress.

## HOLLAND LIFTS EMBARGO FROM INDIES TO U. S.

Colonies Authorised By Amster-  
dam To Resume Ship-  
ping To America

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
Amsterdam, May 2.—The Minister  
of the Colonies has telegraphed to  
the Governor General of the Dutch  
Indies that shipping to America can  
be resumed on May 1.

## Women's Club To Hear About Korean Women

Mrs. Loehr To Give Illustrated  
Lecture At Meeting Tues-  
day Afternoon

A program on Korean women will  
be given at the meeting of the Ameri-  
can Women's Club Tuesday afternoon  
at the Carlton. The program will be  
under the direction of Mrs. Loehr,  
who will herself give a lecture on  
Korean women, which will be illus-  
trated by stereopticon slides.

Mrs. Loehr will be assisted by  
Korean girls, dressed in Korean  
costumes, and Chinese girls, who will  
recite examples of Korean literature  
in English.

Tea will be served at 4:30 and the  
program will begin at 5 o'clock sharp.

## REPORTS COMPLETED ON STATE LIQUOR CONTROL

Cost Of Taking Over Breweries  
Of United Kingdom Is  
Estimated

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 3.—The Daily  
Chronicle reports that the three  
commissions appointed to investi-  
gate the financial aspect of the  
acquisition of the liquor trade by  
the State will publish their findings  
today.

The report for England and Wales  
is unanimous but not those for  
Scotland and Ireland. The cost of  
the acquisition of breweries and  
licensed houses in England and  
Wales is estimated at between  
£350,000,000 and £400,000,000,  
which will be remunerative to the  
State.

## British Sending Over Youths Under 19 Years

Will Be Held As Reserve For  
Future Use, Says Gen.  
Robertson

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 2.—At the annual  
meeting of the Church Army, General  
Sir William Robertson stated that  
large numbers of soldiers under 19  
years of age will arrive at the front  
in the immediate future, all of them  
splendid boys. The war was likely  
to last a long time yet, no sane man  
would dare to estimate how long.

## ANTI-GERMAN AGITATION GROWING IN UKRAINE

Is Supported By Government,  
Several Of Whose Members  
Are Arrested

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 2.—A German com-  
munique affords an interesting side-  
light on affairs in the Ukraine.

It alleges that a strong agitation  
against the Germans at Kieff has  
been supported by members of the  
Ukraine Government, resulting,  
among other things, in distortions  
of the German decree regarding the  
Spring sowing, which has produced  
excitement in the country and the  
arrest of the Manager of the Russian  
Bank for Foreign Trade.

The communiqué alleges that the  
Ukraine Government connived at the  
arrest of this manager. Hence Field  
Marshal von Eichorn has been  
obliged to take drastic action, includ-  
ing the establishment of military  
tribunals, severe penalties for  
disturbers of the peace and the  
arrest of the Ukraine Minister of War,  
the wife of the Minister of the Inter-  
ior, the Commander of the Town  
Militia and others.

Zurich, May 2.—According to a  
telegram from Kieff, Field Marshal  
von Eichorn, commanding-in-chief of  
the German forces in the Ukraine,  
has ordered the peasantry to return  
the property taken from the land-  
owners and to begin the cultivation  
of the great estates.

This is arousing very vigorous op-  
position and the Ukraine Rada has  
instructed the Minister of Agriculture  
to direct the peasants to disregard  
Field Marshal von Eichorn's order.

Amsterdam, May 2.—A telegram  
from Berlin states that the peasant  
deputies overthrew the old Ukrainian  
Rada and Government. The new  
Government immediately announced  
its adherence to the terms of the  
Treaty signed at Brest-Litovsk.

Sebastopol Taken  
By German Force

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 2.—(By wireless). A  
German official communiqué reports:  
We broke the resistance of the  
enemy before Sebastopol and  
occupied that town.

## Three Biggest Movie Stars Aided Third Liberty Loan Sale



DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS MARY PICKFORD & CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford  
and Charlie Chaplin, famous stars  
of the screen, aided Secretary Mc-  
Adoo in his Third Liberty Loan

## GERMANS' LOSSES FOR WHOLE DRIVE PUT AT 350,000

2,500,000 Men Sent Into  
Line By Enemy Since  
Offensive Began

## USING UP RESERVES

Only Half of Surplus Force  
Now Left, Is  
Estimate

## ULL CONTINUES

Artillery Action And Local  
Raids Only Along  
Entire Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 2.—Field Marshal Sir  
Douglas Haig reports this evening:  
We repulsed a raid in the neighbor-  
hood of Hebuterne.

Otherwise there has only been re-  
ciprocating artillery.

Aviation.—The unfavorable weather  
yesterday only permitted short recon-  
naissances and bombing from a very  
low height.

No of our machines are missing.

We dropped a ton of bombs on  
railway stations and sidings at Thion-  
ville today. A burst was observed on  
the Carlschutte Works, where a fire  
was started. Several bursts were also  
observed on the barracks, railway  
stations and sidings. All our machines  
returned.

Bombardment Around Villers

Reuter's correspondent at British  
Headquarters reports this evening:

Early this morning the Germans  
heavily bombarded with high explosive  
shells the areas west of Merris and  
around Villers-Bretonneux, but no in-  
fantry action followed. Possibly their  
purpose was to practise barrages with  
a view to an early resumption of their  
offensive. We have been profitably by  
the lull to prepare to meet any fresh  
enemy effort.

Yesterday, during the daytime, we  
carried out a successful local enter-  
prise south of the Acre, advancing  
our front over a width of nearly half  
a mile to a depth of 400 yards.

The weather has improved and our  
airmen are doing work over the enemy  
positions.

Reuter's correspondent at French  
headquarters reports:

Under the German blows the Allied  
armies have been welded together as  
never before and there is now no  
point of junction at which the Ger-  
mans can thrust. The process of  
welding together the two armies is  
complete, but it will not stop there.  
The French and British divisions will  
be moved about the solidly knitted  
front at the wish of our High Com-  
mand as freely as the German divi-  
sions.

140 Divisions Engaged

Against the gains of territory as  
made by the enemy must be set the  
fact that he has had to engage 140  
divisions in five weeks. A consider-  
able number of these have been en-  
gaged twice and some three times.  
Adding these reappearances there is a  
total of 186 engagements of divisions,  
equivalent to a mass of 2,500,000 men  
whom the enemy has already put into  
the battle.

As the German divisions are never  
withdrawn until they

and northwest of Rheims were also unsuccessful.

We carried out several raids, notably in the direction of Le Monchel, west of Coucy-le-Chateau, north of Pont-a-Mousson and at Volu and brought back a score of prisoners.

The official communiqué issued this evening reported:

There has been rather great reciprocal activity north and south of the Aire. We made appreciable progress at Hargard Wood and captured Baumewood, southwest of Mailly-Rainne, taking thirty prisoners and five machine-guns.

There has been artillery fighting between Parroy Forest and Vosges. Haig congratulates 2nd Army.

London, May 2.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, congratulating the Commander of the 2nd Army, mentions the 2nd division, which by their gallant action northward of the Lys in the early days of the battle of the Lys maintained their fine fighting record: also the 34th Division for their many gallant actions around Armentières and Bailleul and their withdrawal from Armentières in circumstances of exceptional difficulty and also the 33rd Division for their splendid fight on the 14th April and their gallant actions in the early days of the battle of the Lys when the enemy was pressing very strongly.

#### FRENCH HEROISM PRAISED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 2.—Mr. Philip Gibbs, the well known war correspondent, writes in the Daily Chronicle that he has been among the French troops in Flanders and fancied he saw "Upon the roads friends of his or the spirit of those old friends, the gallant d'Artagnan, the elegant Aramis, the noble Athos and Porthos, who loved good wine and good fighting, for the old types of France are among the khaki lads with the old gallantry of the fighting race, sentiment and soul of France. Many of these men are dirty and dusty after long forced marches but one sees fine gentlemen, among them, unshaven but with a beautiful courtesy and true descendants of such men as Le Balaire, whom Quentin Durward knew, and of Bertrand du Guesclin, who was 'sans peur et sans reproche'."

The Times war correspondent writes also that the British are enthusiastic over the fighting of the French and cites, in particular, one case where 40 Frenchmen attacked 150 Germans, routed them and took prisoners.

#### Brothers Die Together In Same Engagement

Paris, May 2.—Le Parisien gives a striking example of the close collaboration existing between the land-troops and the air service.

A reconnoitring aerial squadron was attached to one of our African divisions. Four battalions of Zouaves for that division were opposed for six days to five German divisions, including one of the Imperial Guard divisions. These four battalions checked the enemy for six days.

Major du Peut, the commander of one of these battalions, which was outflanked by the enemy, though severely wounded in the thigh soon after giving the order to make a counter-attack, insisted on remaining in command, and, carried by one of his men, ordered the battalion to charge. In front of the German machine-guns both men fell riddled with bullets.

Among the observing pilots of the aerial squadron which was reconnoitring for these units, was a younger brother of Major du Peut, who started the very first in spite of the rain, proud to reconnoiter for his brother's troops. He never returned.

Thus perished within a few hours the two noble figures, the heroic brothers du Peut.

#### Allies Heartened By Latest Victory

Troops Filled With Confidence Since Rebuff Of Germans After Kemmel's Loss

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, May 2.—M. Henry Bidou, the distinguished military critic of the Journal des Debats, who has just returned from the front, gave Reuter's representative a very encouraging account of the position.

He said that the last time he visited the front was after the capture of Kemmel Hill, when he found some gloom concerning the possible consequences of its loss, but when he returned on this occasion he was delighted to find a spirit of the utmost confidence among the Allied officers and men as a result of the magnificent manner in which the Germans had been held up.

M. Bidou said that Tuesday was a grand day for the Allies and graver for the Germans than the loss of Kemmel to the Allies.

M. Bidou concluded that he had never before seen such real comradeship and mutual esteem between the Allies as since the beginning of this battle, when the French and British fought and died together.

#### FRANCO-GERMAN PACT

To Repatriate Prisoners Held More Than 18 Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, May 2.—The agreement between France and Germany negotiated at Berne provides for the internment in Switzerland of officers who have been prisoners for at least eighteen months and the repatriation of non-commissioned officers and men who have been prisoners for a similar period.

It is stated that the agreement affects 2,500 German officers and 120,000 other Germans. Interned civilians are permitted to return to their previous place of residence.



the coal from the jetty. Shui was then awarded three months board at the Municipal jail and his comrade received eighteen months and—it being discovered that he had been previously convicted eight times and once expelled from the Settlement—he was ordered banished again when his time is up.

#### Extreme Low Plausibility

Waung Kyung-kwe was charged with picking the pocket of Faung Siau-faung while both were in a crowd gathered about a juggling performance on Avenue Edward VII. Waung told the Court that he had sore eyes and couldn't even see the pocket of Faung. How then could he pick it? But he also inadvertently mentioned that he was watching the performance. The Court thought that about a year and a half would fit the case.

#### SCHOOL FLAG RAISING SET FOR MEMORIAL DAY

American University Club To Make Presentations To American and Chinese Institutions

On May 30, Memorial Day, the American University Club will conduct two flag raisings at local schools. One of these will be at the American School on North Szechuan Road and the other at Fu Tan College in Siccawal.

At a recent meeting of the Club funds were voted to purchase flags and to furnish a large flagstaff for the American School. The flag raising at the latter place will take place at 3 p.m. on the date mentioned with fitting ceremonies. Two flags will be given each school, one flying before the school building and another large silk one, suitably inscribed, to be hung in a case in the assembly halls. The flags will be American for the American School and Chinese for the College.

Further activities of the Club in the near future include an excursion to Hangchow next Saturday and a special Red Cross tiffin to be given at the Carlton on the opening day of the coming drive, May 20.

A sufficient number of members has indicated intention of joining the Hangchow excursion to make the trip an assured success and the party will leave Shanghai at 7:35 a.m. Saturday, returning Sunday evening. A special round-trip rate of \$2.55 has been secured and several Hangchow members of the Club are arranging a program of entertainment and sight-seeing for the excursionists.

An innovation at the Red Cross tiffin will be the presence of ladies, all women interested in Red Cross activities being invited. There will be seven speakers on the program, each limited to four minutes of talk and required to keep to the subject of Red Cross work in their districts.

#### Draft Bill Advanced In Newfoundland

Legislative Council At St. John's Passes Second Reading Of Conscription Measure

(Reuter's Agency War Service) St. John's, Newfoundland, May 2.—The Legislative Council has unanimously passed the second reading of the Conscription Bill.

#### PRISON SENTENCE IS GIVEN FOR SLANDER

First Case Of Its Kind Comes Up In U.S. Court For China

A sentence of three months' imprisonment for slander, the first slander conviction in the United States Court for China, was given a Filipino defendant by Judge Charles S. Lobingier yesterday.

The defendant, Pablo Antonio, was accused of making defamatory statements concerning a Filipina woman. United States District Attorney Chauncey P. Holcomb conducted the prosecution and Mr. F. W. Hadley appeared for the defense.

After lengthy testimony had been taken, Mr. Holcomb summed up as follows:

"Your Honor, I believe in the bottom of my heart that the accused is guilty—I believe in the evidence we have heard concerning him. I believe his conviction will reunite a divided family—and a conviction of this kind will be a warning to all persons in China, subject to American jurisdiction, whether Filipinos or Americans from the homeland, that they cannot lightly and glibly accuse any woman of actions or crimes which, if true, would prevent her associating with decent people; and not only will the accused will be liable to a civil action for damages by the party injured."

The defendant is sentenced to

cruel imputation upon a worthy and highly respectable wife and mother by merely attributing it to someone else. A woman's reputation cannot be exposed to any such peril and one who circulates false rumors concerning it must assume the responsibility therefor and accept the consequences.

Slander (i.e. unwritten defamation) was not a crime at Common law but under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1901, which is in force here as regards those under American jurisdiction:

"Whoever wrongfully accuses any woman of unchastity shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, and shall also be liable to a civil action for damages by the party injured."

The defendant is sentenced to

one year in prison for American convicts in Shanghai unless transferred elsewhere, and to pay the costs of this prosecution.

#### Africa Names Delegate To Imperial Meeting

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Cape Town, May 2.—In the House of Assembly today the Premier, General Botha, announced that he would not attend the Imperial Conference in London but would send Mr. Henry Burton, K.C., Minister of Railways and Finance, to assist General Smuts in representing the Union.

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#### Mirovitch And Piastro

The seventh of the historical concerts by Mirovitch and Piastro will be given Tuesday evening at the Olympic Theater. Mr. Mirovitch has completely recovered the use of his injured right hand and will play the Listz numbers which were to have been given at the sixth concert. Among Mr. Piastro's selections will be Bruch's Fantasia on Scottish Folk Melodies, which it is believed will be heard for the first time in Shanghai. The last of this admirable series of concerts will take place at the Olympic on next Saturday evening.

The person against whom this charge is alleged to have been made is a Filipina, eight years married, who has been the mother of five children, two of whom are now living. It is admitted by the accused that if the charge were true he would be greatly distressed.

Indeed, he states that he has known her for seven or eight years and that her conduct and reputation are both good. He denies that he made the charge at all, but four witnesses testify that he told them substantially and for the most part separately what is alleged in the information. Among these were the husband of the complaining witness and her brother-in-law, and a number followed that the husband was greatly distressed especially as the complaining witness was then visiting in Manila. A telegram purporting to have been sent to her by her brother-in-law is produced in evidence, reading: "Come immediately . . . the husband in great trouble."

This testimony does not bear the marks of collusion. Indeed there are certain differences which defendant's counsel refers to as being significant, the discrepancies do not appear to be greater than such as would arise among various individuals relating circumstances some time after they occurred. Moreover, we agree with the District Attorney that there is no adequate motive which would lead the husband and brother-in-law of this woman falsely to charge that the accused was having many sexual relations with the effect upon themselves and their family of giving it publicity could be nothing else than disagreeable in the extreme. No reason appearing, therefore, why the witnesses for the prosecution should not be believed, their testimony being corroborated by the telegram in question, and defendant's denial being without corroboration, we have no alternative but to give credit to their testimony in preference to his.

It is true that the witnesses declare that the accused in making the statement to them claimed to have heard it from another Filipina. But in testifying for himself accused makes no such claim and it would not have constituted a defense if he had actually proven such a claim. For one cannot justify defamation by quoting another. It would not do to permit a party to escape the consequences of such a charge.

#### £160,000 Raised As Tank Week Opens

(Continued from Page 1)

it would be an insult to urge contributing to the cost of the war. It would be superfluous to ask the Shanghai Britons to make this Tank week a success. Let me simply congratulate you upon this grand opportunity to show the Empire that we Shanghai Britons are ready to do our bit, that we have utter confidence that the gates of Hell shall never prevail against our mighty land of hope and glory."

A burst of applause and the singing of the National Anthem followed the Consul-General's speech and then Mr. C. M. Bain was introduced as auctioneer.

#### Bids For First Check

He began by announcing that the sum of £48,000 in cash had already been subscribed up to noon. Then he went ahead with his call for bids on the privilege of signing the first check or comprador order for the War bonds. The first bid was £50 and went steadily to the £1,000 mark from which it soared in leaps until the hammer fell at the £20,000 bid made by the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. The £25,000 subscription was promised by Mr. H. E. Morris after the auction had closed. The total of the figures in Sterling, taking in the amounts of all the bidders, registered well over £100,000. In the short space available it was not possible to record all of these but the bidders are signing up and will make their applications at the banks during the week.

The auction of the War Savings privilege was equally brisk. Mr. John Johnstone finally securing the first chance for £10,000. The aggregate bids went to approximately £15,000, here again exact figures being not immediately obtainable.

Following the auctions Mr. Bain announced that Mr. E. T. Byrne had come forward with a proposition to put up a £100 bond to be donated

to local War Charities, providing four others could be found to do the same. Mr. Bain called for the attention of his audience and he got not four but forty £100 bonds before the rapid-fire of responses had ended.

Still further funds were added to the general total by a number of ladies who sold programs at the Club door, and over \$2,500 worth of War Savings Champions sweep tickets were sold to the assembly through the effective endeavors of six other young ladies—Mrs. Mann, Mrs. Macphail and the Misses D. Brodie, Leach, M. Price and Clough.

Following are the subscriptions paid in to the banks up to noon yesterday:

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China . . . £6,000 Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation . . . 26,000 China-Japan War Savings Association (approx) . . . 13,400

£48,000

And following are the names of the thirty-eight gentlemen who responded so energetically to Mr. Byrne's proposition:

J. W. C. Birn, John Hayes, P. W. Massey, H. E. Arnhold, H. J. Clarke, Edward Era, T. Craven, F. H. Crossley, E. C. Pearce, J. S. Spunt, V. Meyer, G. Morris, J. W. Simons, S. Bayes Davy, R. E. Wilson, H. E. Hancock, F. S. Gibbons, T. S. Forrest, E. L. Allen, W. P. Lambe (two), John Prentice, G. D. Coutts, Ed. White, C. R. Sloane, H. Girard, E. F. Mackay, H. E. Morris, H. A. Macray, Hayley Morris, G. A. Johnson, H. G. Simms, K. J. McEuen, A. L. Anderson, H. M. Tibby, J. Kerfoot, T. R. Wheelock, C. M. Bain, A. W. Burkhill.

#### ONE ITALIAN SHIP SUNK

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, May 2.—An official communiqué reports that 334 merchantmen arrived and 363 departed from Italian ports last week. One small sailing vessel was sunk during the same period.



#### A Savings Account Looks Mighty Big to Young Folks

It is a big thing for them. Life's outlook has a far rosier hue when there's a substantial sum in the bank to safeguard the future.

Thrift develops character, awakens ambition, furnishes the means to many attainments which would never be realized without the practice of thrift.

You can't begin to save too early in life.

Both the thrifty and the thrifless urge you to save. Everybody is for it.

Now don't think that because you

No bank offers greater safety, or takes greater interest in its depositors than this bank. Glad, any time, to be of service to you. Open a savings account and join our happy, contented family of savers.

#### The American-Oriental Banking Corporation

15, NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

TRADE MARK  
**BRASCOLITE**  
DIFFUSION PLUS REFLECTION



THE BEST  
LIGHTING FIXTURES  
FOR THE  
OFFICE, STORE, HOME

ALL LARGE DEALERS WILL GLADLY DEMONSTRATE TO YOU HOW IT IS CHEAPER AND MORE EFFICIENT TO LIGHT BY THE BRASCOLITE, INDIRECT SYSTEM, THAN BY THE OLD BULB AND DROP CORD METHOD.

#### LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., LTD.

FURNISHING DEPT.

JUST ARRIVED  
per S.S. Kaga Maru

#### PERAMBULATORS

Best English Manufacture

All Prices

All Colors

FURNISHING DEPT.

PHONE 960

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# G. W. W. SPECIALTIES

## GOOD YEAR TIRES



### WHY BUY TIRES ACCORDING TO PRICE?

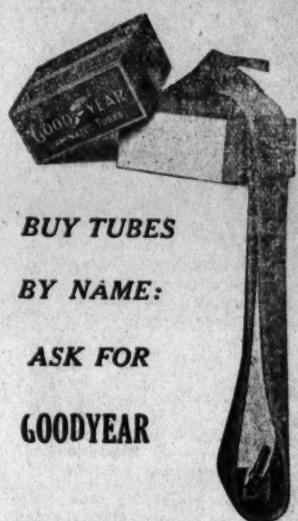
You cannot expect to get the same Mileage from a cheaper tire.

Our high price means better value; better value means greater mileage.

GOODYEARS pay themselves over and over again in the extra mileage GOODYEARS are built to give.

What higher endorsement can be offered than that implied in their adoption as standard equipment by the Franklin, Packard, Locomobile, Peerless, White?

Telephone Central 608 (Automobile Division)



BUY TUBES

BY NAME:

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GOODYEAR

*Ingersoll*



Waterbury  
Radiolite  
\$7.40



Radiolite  
\$4.35



Eclipse  
Radiolite  
\$6.00

Carry a watch you can read in the dark—an Ingersoll Radiolite.

Watches that show time only in the light are part-time watches. They're useless wherever it's dark.

Ingersoll Radiolites are useful in the light and in the dark, for their hands and figures contain real radium! That keeps them glowing brightly in the dark for twelve years or more.

Only Ingersolls are Radiolite. Note the name—Radiolite. Remember, this is exclusively an Ingersoll product. Every genuine Radiolite has **Ingersoll** printed on the dial.

Plain Dial Models, Special Models and other Radiolites \$2.60 to \$11.90.

See them at Boyes, Bassett & Co., Commercial Press, Kelly & Walsh, Sincere & Co., Edward Evans & Sons, or your dealer.

## DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR

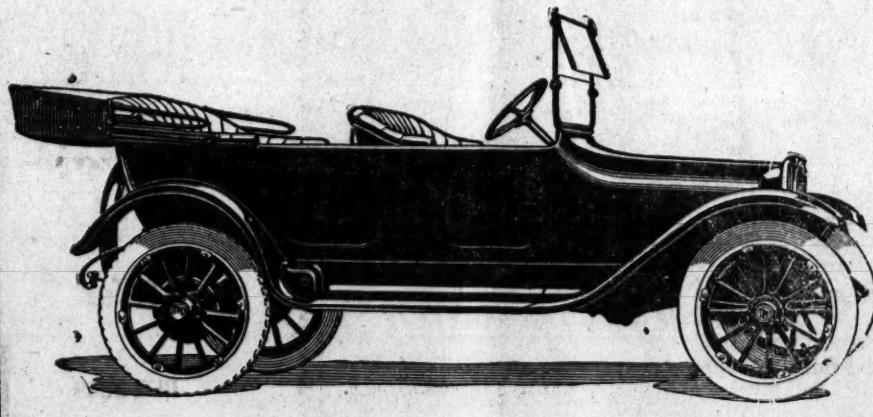
THE CAR LASTS SO LONG AND COSTS SO LITTLE TO KEEP THAT ITS USE BY BUSINESS HOUSES IS INCREASING LARGELY

IF GIVEN ORDINARY CARE THERE IS NO REASON WHY IT SHOULD DETERIORATE

THE GASOLINE CONSUMPTION IS UNUSUALLY LOW  
THE TIRE MILEAGE IS UNUSUALLY HIGH

### THE MOST SUITABLE CAR FOR SHANGHAI

A DEMONSTRATION WILL CONVINCE YOU OF DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CAR SUPERIORITY



*Brighten up dull evenings  
with the music of the  
Victrola*

IMPART new thrills to the winter nights at home. The thrill of Caruso and McCormack, of Melba and Gluck, of Elman and Paderewski, of Harry Lauder and Nora Bayes, of Sousa and Victor Herbert.

These and all the rest of the world's greatest artists are ready to your summons when you have a Victrola.

You needn't wait to get your Victrola. Our convenient payment plan makes it easy for you to have your instrument now. Stop in today—we'll give you further details and demonstrate the various styles of Victor and Victrola \$10 to \$400.

**S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.**  
Retail Distributors.

SHANGHAI - TIENSIN - HONGKONG.



## COPPER QUEEN BELTING

HAS ESTABLISHED A NEW STANDARD

### OF POWER TRANSMISSION EFFICIENCY

It will not crack: It will not peel: It will not stretch

It will not slip on the pulley

It will not be easily affected by heat, cold, moisture or dryness

It will transmit the maximum horsepower, with the minimum tightness, therefore with less strain than any other belt

**"SKOOKUM"**  
DIAGONAL PISTON PACKING



Is positively the best piston packing on the MARKET



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Leading Importers of

METALS

Nails, Tinplates, Bars, Angles, Sheets, Plates, Zinc Sheets, etc.

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Caustic Soda, Chlorate of Potash, Acids, Dyes, Tanning Materials, Rosin, etc.

Railway & Steamship Supplies  
Electrical Equipment & Power Plants  
Textile Machinery  
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## Senate O. K.'s Bill Centering War Power In President

Measure Authorises Wilson To Reorganise All Government Departments Till Six Months After Peace

(American Wireless To Reuters)

Peking, May 1.—The following telegrams received by wireless from San Diego, Cal., dated May 1, have been handed to Reuter's Agency by the American Legation:

Washington.—The Senate passed the bill centering war authority in the President, and the measure was sent to the House of Representatives where early action is expected. Party lines were smashed in the Senate vote as only twelve Republicans opposed the measure. The bill will authorise the President to reorganise all government departments till six months after the war ends. Military chiefs are hailing Americans' larger effective participation in the great battle, and noted a French general's commendation and the award of 122 French war crosses to Massachusetts men for gallantry.

San Francisco.—The Pacific Aero Club has announced that it is securing the site of the former Exposition grounds on the waterfront for the terminus of the proposed Woodrow Wilson four thousand miles aerial highway from New York. The trip will be possible in 30 hours, carrying mails. Landings, wind maps, and other data will be ready soon. Club officials have said that they are using the new Liberty motor which is capable of 100 miles an hour.

U. S. Food Administration officials arriving here state that America had reduced wheat consumption by half, as Mr. Hoover had asked, to meet the needs of soldiers and allies over seas.

U. S. Atlantic port—Captain Ting Chia-chen, military counsellor to China's President and to the Minister of War, arrived here from France. Captain Ting, who graduated from the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, has been Chinese military observer in Europe.

Washington.—U. S. ship construction figures are still rising. Launchings last week totalled 41,105 tons. Completed ships delivered to the Gov-

ernment amount to nearly 50,000 tons. 1,405,000 tons have been launched since the building program was commenced.

San Francisco.—A shipbuilding firm already employing 150,000 men has announced that the ground has been purchased and plans completed for the construction of another great shipyard on this coast, employing 30,000 men at the start. A big dock is to be provided. The nation's conservation of food and elimination of waste proves that where companies are extracting grease from garbage they are cancelling their garbage contracts as unprofitable.

New York.—James Cecy, of the France America Committee of Public Information, sends from France a description of the United States Navy's operations for the protection of the French coast against submarine attacks on ships carrying troops and supplies. He says—"A French Vice-Admiral told me that no tonnage had been lost for three months because of the great skill and co-operation of the American Navy." A depth device of hydroplanes has conquered submarines. He adds that he has just observed a large convoy arrive with destroyers. The men were cheerful. Troops and conditions were excellent. Troops and supplies are now coming fast.

The United States Department of the Interior announces its program for the production of fertiliser, which will make the United States independent of Germany.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, from personal observation of German atrocities in Belgium, charges the Germans with killing old men and children.

Washington, D. C.—A message from France states that the Germans attempted a raid over the rear of the Toul sector but the American artillery threw them back before they could take the first American trenches. American troops are now in the battle center east of Amiens.

## RIGID BAN ON EXPORTS TO ENEMY INADVISABLE

General Prohibition Impracticable, British Committee On Trade After War Reports

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 2.—The Balfour of Burleigh Committee has presented a further report on trade after the war. It states that any general prohibition of exports to enemy countries after the war is impracticable and inadvisable, but the resolutions passed at the Paris Conference must be carried out if the Allies and the British Empire can agree upon a policy of joint control of certain important commodities for the period of transition.

This policy should be applied as regards the United Kingdom, by legislation empowering the Government to prohibit the export, except under license, of such articles as is deemed expedient.

With regard to enemy countries getting raw material after the war, the report says that to attempt to prevent this would raise questions of great international difficulty. Moreover the Committee have very grave doubts whether such a prohibition could be made effective in practice. It is also desirable that interference with our export trade should be limited to cases where public interest requires it.

The report maintains that the use of all kinds of wool is likely to be insufficient for the requirements of the world, particularly men's, for which Germany and Austria are practically dependent upon Australia and South Africa. The Committee considers it of the greatest importance that joint measures should be devised with the Dominions to secure control of their output of all kinds of wool immediately after the war.

The Committee concurs with the recommendation of the Iron and Steel Trade Committee that no raw materials should be permitted immediately after the war to be despatched to the present enemy countries from the mineral resources under British control.

The Committee states that there are certain raw materials, the supply of which is likely to be insufficient to meet the world's requirements. It has been suggested that the Allies might jointly purchase the available supplies of these. The Committee points out, however, that the situation is radically altered when it becomes a question of supplying raw materials, not to manufacturers on Government work, but to manufacturers who are working on a competitive basis for the home and foreign markets.

The Committee recommends restrictions with regard to the export of the United Kingdom of cotton-yarn, wool-tops, worsted, mohair and coal. It expresses the opinion that it will also be necessary to regulate the export of coal machinery.

The report says that in the event of the Dominions finding it impossible to adopt the Committee's suggestions it might be represented to the Dominions that they could assist by imposing a ban on export due to the present enemy countries and take precautions to prevent purchase by neutrals on account of such countries.

The Committee considers it essential for the safety of the nation that tungsten should be manufactured within the Empire after the war on such a scale as will supply domestic requirements and afford a margin to meet any possible increase of demand.

It recommends an export duty on Wolfram-ore of £25 per ton, except when the Government refuses to purchase the ore within fourteen days of it being offered to them.

It proposes that the importation of magnetos of present enemy origin should be prohibited for five years after the war, subject to license.

It recommends a special Industries Board to experiment on schemes for assisting industries producing certain special commodities. The Government should itself undertake to manufacture articles essential to safety, finding an efficient and adequate output.

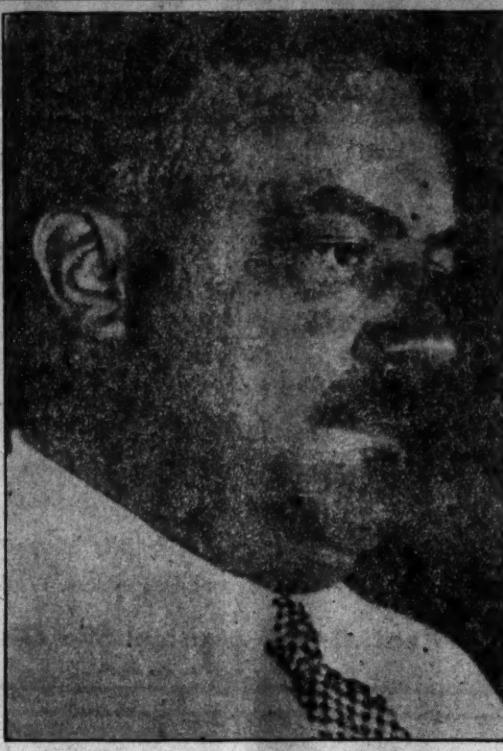
## MARRIED FIFTY YEARS

Aged Shanghai Couple Celebrate Their Golden Wedding

Mr. and Mrs. Jose F. Pereira, who have been in Shanghai nearly 50 years and both 71 years old, celebrated their golden wedding yesterday.

The celebrations include a religious ceremony which was held at the Hongkew Church yesterday. The church was gaily decorated and a congregation of friends gathered at Mass and a Te Deum the Rev. Father Samo officiated. The marriage ceremony was gone through again and a procession consisting of members of the family accompanied

## Prof. Zalsman To Be Heard Again



Professor Gerard Zalsman

Professor Gerard Zalsman, Dutch baritone who has been heard here by appreciative audiences, will give a concert at the Lyceum Theater Saturday evening, May 18. Prof.

the pair up to the altar. A choir composed only of members of the Pereira family rendered solos, among the singers being Miss Emily Pereira, Mr. E. J. Pereira and Mr. H. Pereira. The organ solo was played by Mendelsohn and was played by Mr. P. G. R. da Silva, a son-in-law. Mr. and Mrs. Pereira were the recipients of many beautiful presents,

all of them golden objects. They will hold a reception this afternoon between 5 and 7 o'clock, at which many friends will attend.

Mr. Pereira was employed for over 20 years in the Hongkew Wharf Co. and has been over 10 years with the Shanghai-Nanking Railway. His present family consists of 15 children and about 25 grandchildren.

## INDIA HOPES TO RAISE 500,000 MEN FOR ARMY

Delhi Council Decides To Continue Voluntary Recruiting For Another Year

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, May 2.—Press Bureau: The Viceroy of India opened the Delhi Conference on April 27, which was attended by sixteen princes, the non-official members of the Legislative Councils and about one hundred representatives of all shades of opinion in the provinces.

The Home Rule group protested against the non-inclusion of Tilak and Misses Besant but failed to secure the approval of the conference.

The conference approved the continuation of voluntary recruitment and the formation of a publicity employment bureau. It also recommended measures to encourage the consumption of local products, to develop shipbuilding, the production of foodstuffs and war requirements. The conference showed a large measure of appreciation of the situation and a desire to furnish further assistance in the Empire's cause.

As a result of these measures it is hoped that half-a-million recruits will be obtained during the year. The offers of men and money made by the Indian chiefs were most cordial and generous.

Poincare And Derby Speak At Ceremony

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, May 1.—M. Poincare, President of the French Republic, granted an audience today to Lord Derby, who, after remitting his credentials as plenipotentiary and ambassador extraordinary of Great Britain, delivered an address to the President in which he said:

"I succeed Lord Beresford at a time when the agreement already existing between our two countries has become an intimate and cordial alliance for ever cemented by our mutual bloodshed on the same battlefield for the cause of liberty and justice. I could find no better occasion for expressing the deep admiration of my country for the valorous soldiers of France."

The President of the French Republic replied:

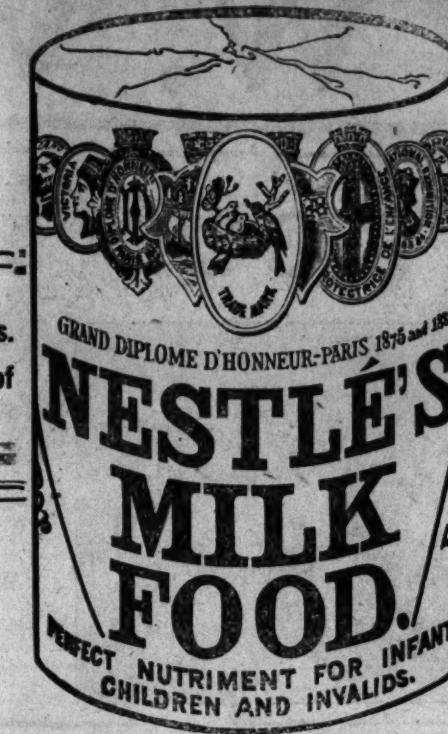
"Our union is not of two professional armies coupled in view of an artificial coalition but that of two peoples who rose up of their own free will for the defense of the same just cause, joining their thoughts and efforts. It is certain that such a close comprehension of the same ideal, supported by their admirable and heroic fighting, will prolong its salutary influence on the future of France and Great Britain."

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A Nourishing Food for Weak Digestion

## Doctor's Opinion:

"Being convenient to prepare, and all that can be desired as a sustaining nourishing diet, we greatly value its use."

"It has certainly been a great help to some infants whose mothers' milk has been insufficient or of poor quality. Even new-born babies have found it quite easily digestible and satisfying. At the weaning stage also it has been very useful in tiding them over the difficult time."

Sold by the best Druggists & Stores  
Nestle's Food Depot, 8 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

Buy Liberty Bonds



## Door Ways Are The Bug-Bear

of finished floors. They receive the hardest wear, and naturally need most attention. Busy housekeepers and careless maids allow the finish to wear entirely off, and soon the wood gets rough and splintery. It's a very simple matter to have beautiful floors if the doorways are kept well-polished with

## JOHNSON'S PREPARED WAX

"The Dust-Proof Polish"

It is splendid for linoleums, too—for it brings out the pattern and preserves it. Johnson's Prepared Wax imparts a beautiful, durable polish—easy to keep clean. Less than an hour is required for polishing an ordinary-sized floor, and it may be walked upon immediately.

There is nothing like Johnson's Prepared Wax for keeping dining room tables bright and tempting. Hot dishes have no effect whatever upon it.

Every family has dozens of uses for Johnson's Prepared Wax. Keep a tin always on hand for polishing your

Linos.  
Floors

Piano  
Furniture

Woodwork  
Motor Car

Johnson's Prepared Wax is supplied in household and larger sizes.

It may be obtained from all good shops, or from

S. C. JOHNSON & SON

Racine, Wisconsin, U. S. A.

or

ARTS & CRAFTS, Ltd.

Shanghai

Perfect  
Insulation,  
Saves  
Ice,  
Easily Cleaned,  
Beautifully finished  
in white Enamel.

Scientifically  
Constructed.  
Will last a  
life time  
Revolving Shelves  
All parts removable  
for cleaning



White Frost Refrigerators

## Hygienic and Germ Proof

White Frost Refrigerators

Hygienic and Germ Proof

Perfect  
Insulation,  
Saves  
Ice,  
Easily Cleaned,  
Beautifully finished  
in white Enamel.

Scientifically  
Constructed.  
Will last a  
life time  
Revolving Shelves  
All parts removable  
for cleaning

## Germ Proof

Stocked in three sizes.

Moderate prices—5% Discount

Weeks & Co., Ltd.

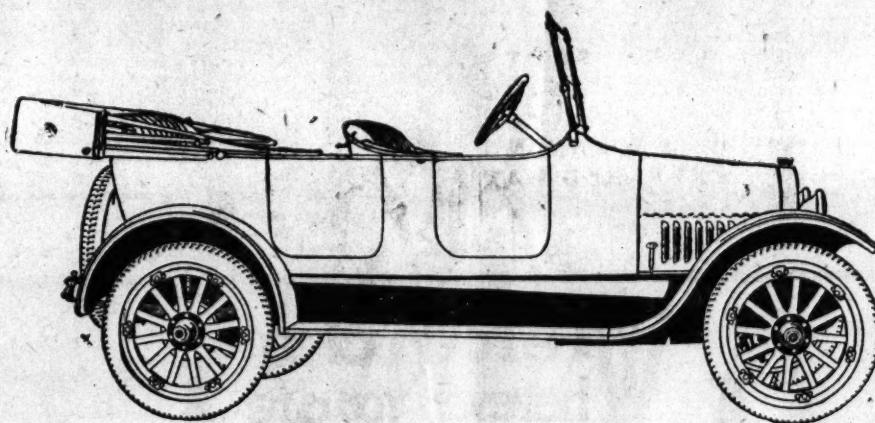
Shanghai and Hankow

**There's a reason**

for the popularity in Shanghai of the

**BUICK**

The Economical Gasoline Consumption Car



**Consider The Buick Four!**

There is no car in its class more economical.

There is no car backed up with a better service guarantee.

The Buick is designed and built by men who have been satisfying the public since motors were first manufactured. The luxuries of higher priced cars are combined with the economies of lower priced cars

EVENTUALLY YOU WILL BUY A BUICK FOUR. . . . .

**WHY NOT NOW?**

ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION

**H. S. Honigsberg & Co., Inc.**

Sales: West 1234.

Service: West 1211.



# WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD., SHANGHAI

Tomorrow—Special Display of Novelties for the Race Week



In Our  
Fancy  
Department  
Special  
Display of  
Sunshades,  
Silk Hose,  
Laces, Ribbons  
etc. etc. etc.



WHITE  
SHOES  
FOR THE  
RACES



The Very Latest Designs—Only arrived this week.  
THE BOOT DEPARTMENT WILL  
MAKE A SPECIAL SHOW MONDAY  
and during the week

ON THURSDAY NEXT

In Our  
Dress  
Department  
The New  
Voiles

45 PIECES

75 Cts. per yard

These are really very  
special value

Special show of novelties  
during the week.



#### Summer Shirts

Special Display of this season's  
new styles will be made in our  
men's wear section. Stripes  
are the feature this season.

Prices \$1.00, 1.50, 2.00, 2.50 & 3.00



#### Summer Underwear

Warm days are here now and  
that light cool underwear is  
wanted. We offer  
B.V.D. "The cool underwear"  
You will like this garment when  
you see it  
Vests \$1.25, Knicker Drawers \$1.25  
Union Suits \$2.50, Pyjamas \$3.50



#### Smart Ties

Novelties for this season will be all  
on show this week. Plain Barathes in  
all tones; Fancy Silks in wide ends  
will be shown in plenty.

Prices \$1.00, 1.50, 1.75, 2.00 each



#### SPECIAL DISPLAY

#### TRIMMED MILLINERY

FOR

#### RACE WEEK

IN OUR

#### MILLINERY DEPARTMENT FIRST FLOOR

#### HOSIERY FOR THE RACES

The largest and most complete  
stocks in the city.

The "Queen" Silk Hose in  
Black. Lisle tops and feet.

Price \$1.00 pair

The "My Lady" Silk Hose, in Black, White, Pink and Sky.  
Garter Lisle Tops and feet. Price \$1.50 pair

The "Shirley" Silk Hose, rich pure silk leg, garter  
lisle tops and feet.

Black and White in stock. Price \$1.75 pair

The "Countess" Silk Hose, garter lisle tops and pure silk  
legs. 18 shades are in stock. Price \$2.50 pair

The "Keyser" Silk Hose. The finest brand in the States.  
Will not ladder or run. Price \$3.50 per pair

"Rite" White Lisle Hose, our leading value. Price \$1.00 pair

The "Leatherwear" Black Lisle Hose, a real bargain.  
2 Pairs for \$1.00



#### STRAWS FOR THE RACES

Whiteaways have the best  
values in town.

#### The "Dollars" Straw Hat

The biggest value in Shanghai, best workman-  
ship, good quality straw, made by expert  
workmen.

Price \$1.00 each

#### The "Park" Straw Hat

Another smart model...Our Price \$1.50  
The "Lawns" Straw Hat  
fine plait and good quality .. \$1.75  
Better qualities at \$2.75 \$3.00 \$3.75



SHOW DAYS—EVERYDAY—IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW CO., & LTD., SHANGHAI

The Store With The  
Supreme Values.

The Leading Store At The  
Gateway Of China.

## LONG-RANGE SHELL IS A TWIN AFFAIR

Projectiles Fired At Paris Are  
So Constructed That Each Pro-  
duces Two Explosions

BUT CHARGES ARE SMALL  
Contains Only 18 Or 20 Pounds  
Of Explosive—Intended  
To Bombard London

Paris, March 27.—Premier Clemenceau's paper, *L'Homme Libre*, today gives full details of the long-range shells which have been bombarding Paris and the particulars are so precise as to suggest that the writer must have examined an unexploded shell.

The gun proves to be of 22 centimeters caliber and not 24 as was at first supposed, that is to say 8-inch rather than 10-inch. The shells are very short, measuring about fifty centimeters in length and weight at most 200 pounds. They contain only eighteen to twenty pounds of explosive.

A peculiarity of the shell is that the interior is divided by a diaphragm into two unequal sized compartments, the lower being larger than the upper. The diaphragm is pierced by a hole in the middle and two others at each side. This arrangement, combined with a supplementary fuse, enables the shell to produce two successive explosions with an interval of a few seconds or minutes. It was this peculiarity which led to the belief that two guns were being used to fire on Paris.

The shell is fitted with a long pointed noscap in thin sheetiron which acts as a windcutter and probably increases the range of the shell.

London, March 27.—Lieut. General von Rohne, an authority on ordnance, says in the *Vossische Zeitung* of Berlin that the bombardment of Paris is merely in the nature of a trial for guns which are really intended to bombard London, says an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen. He adds:

"It is a waste of time for citizens of Paris to ascend the Eiffel Tower in an effort to catch a glimpse of the cannon. Only airmen, at a height of 1,300 meters, will be able to observe them."

London is about 125 miles from the nearest point on the front.

## Davison Finds Paris Is Strong; We Must Sacrifice All To Aid

BY CHARLES H. GRASSTY

Paris, Saturday, March 30.—Henry P. Davison has been in close touch with stirring events in the last ten days. He said this morning:

"When we see divine service on Good Friday interrupted by shell from the German front, seventy-five miles away, and scores of men, women, and children killed and injured, it conveys some idea of what war in Paris means. Does it create a panic? Not at all. People are still traveling on the streets with shoulders back and heads up, ready to meet whatever may come. The humblest would rather die than bend to an unworthy peace."

"We in America imagine ourselves in the extremities of war. The sailing of our boys, short food rations, and the like make the situation seem terrible, because we compare it with our former immunity and comfort. But if every American could have spent these last ten days here and could have realized that for nearly four years this battle, in varying degrees of intensity, has been relentlessly waged against these people on their home ground; that losses of life and property have been beyond all computation; and yet here they still stand, determined, undismayed, against every devilish instrument and all giant aggression—why, the bigness of their patience and courage has never before been conceived in the mind of man."

"In fact of such things we Americans should stop thinking of self, dismiss all consciousness of sacrifice, and go to work with a new will. Personally, I feel like bowing on my knees to every Frenchman and Britisher I meet. I have been along the front, but it seems to me that splendid human nature is showing up even better back of the front, where men, women, and children are united in selfless, uncomplaining, and almost unconscious sacrifice."

"It all brings home to me an entirely new sense of our obligation, and I feel that unless we show the same qualities that Europe shows in her noble efforts we will have the same thing meted out to us; for only by resistance while there is still time can German destruction be confined within European bounds."

"Time is the essence. Only soldiers can stop Germany, and only America can furnish them in adequate numbers to match up against the German reserves. And remember that for the American people to have these soldiers in Europe, sacrifices of every character must be made on the part of all the people."

### Shanghai Baptist College Notes

President White, Vice-President Tong, Dr. Webster and Professor Hippes are at Soochow attending the Native Association of the Central China Mission, S.B.C.

On Friday of this week the Evangelistic Band will make a trip to Soochow to hold meetings at Yates Academy over the week-end. The band is under the leadership of Mr. Tsen Yu-ting. The members of the band are Ling Hwa-chen, Yih Ko-dah, Tong Bing-yung, Lu Gyi-ling.

Mr. Geldhart and Mr. Yu of the Y.M.C.A. met with the college Y.M.C.A. cabinet on Wednesday to discuss plans for more aggressive work.

This evening Dr. Huizingua will give a talk on India to the Y.M.C.A., illustrated with the reflectoscope.

Dr. Huntley gave an illustrated

lecture on Chinese life and health conditions to the students of St. Mary's, Jessfield.

A co-operative society has been formed among the students. Shares to the amount of two hundred dollars have been sold. A board of Managers has been elected, officers chosen, and business will be started as soon as stock can be arranged for.

#### Meaning Of 'British Descent'

"It is impossible to go back to Adam," said Mr. Justice Neville when he was asked to determine the eligibility of candidates for scholarships to Harrow and Oxford under a bequest of £50,000 left by the late Mr. Augustus Shephard Churchill. The bequest was limited to scholarships for sons of British subjects of British descent, and the question was how far it was necessary to trace the ancestry of candidates in order to determine whether they were eligible. His lordship said that if the grandparents of candidates were British subjects that would be sufficient.

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## WALK-OVER SHOES

## CRISP NEW STYLES FOR MEN and WOMEN

You are sure to find among the many models just the pair to your liking. It's a style show worth coming a long way to see and we extend to you a cordial welcome whether you intend buying or not.



We are prepared to help you solve any footwear difficulties; our expert and painstaking personal service of correct fitting is at your command. Your interests are zealously protected by this store and we can assure you that it will be much to your advantage to investigate our offerings.

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This great five part drama shows the story of a poor Russian girl whose beauty leads her unscrupulous uncle to bring her to the United States to be sold into marriage to a rich old man she never has seen. Fortunately, her lover has embarked for America on the same ship; and when he arrives, he learns to his surprise that the police there, unlike those of his native land, are not oppressors of the poor, but friends, so he enlists their aid in securing the release of his beloved Marja. How they meet his plea is a sequence of thrilling scenes.

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## LILIAN GISH LILIAN GISH

THE GREAT AMERICAN STAR WHO  
APPEARED IN

## THE BIRTH OF A NATION.

SPECIALLY ENGAGED FEATURE  
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AN ENJOYABLE EVENING IS ASSURED

YOU.

## Would Cure Bandit Problem By Giving Them Uniforms

But Robbers Decide Even Soldiering Isn't So Profitable  
And Reject Authorities' Offer

China Press Correspondence

Sutsien, N. Kiangsu, April 27.—The only thing about the bandit situation here in this section now, that is encouraging at all, is the fact that we narrowly averted a still worse situation a few days ago. The authorities here offered to take in about fourteen hundred robbers and put soldiers' clothes on them and soldiers' guns in their hands and soldiers pay in their pockets and let them keep up the same organisation, so far as officers were concerned, as they have had before; the only thing required of them being that they should hereafter call themselves soldiers instead of robbers, and take up their abode "inside" the city instead of in their old haunts.

This arrangement would have been exceedingly dangerous just at this time, especially on account of the fact that there are only about nine hundred soldiers here now and some of them are ex-robbers. The addition of fourteen hundred robbers to their ranks would have thrown the balance entirely to the side of the bandit element. Fortunately for the people here the robbers, at the last moment, decided that their old game of robbing was more profitable than the soldier-game so they refused to come in.

Within a few li of here to the south, there are more than two thousand robbers, and they have been on a rampage for the last few days, burning villages and killing numbers of people in their raids. They are also doing a thriving kidnapping business. The houses here in Sutsien inside the city wall are bringing tremendous rent now because so many of the people from the country around here are coming in for safety. News has reached us that one of the girls who was in the Girls' School here last year was captured by the robbers just a few days ago. At the same time the robbers took this girl's mother. Every day the news of some new capture they have made reaches us. They do not hesitate to attack some of the large towns around here and carry off all the loot they want and often burn up much that is left. The soldiers are either unwilling or unable to cope with them.

The news of the capture of the two American ladies just north of here on the Shantung border, and later the capture of Mr. Love in the same general territory, coupled with the Kyle and Purcell case and the railroad holdup in Shantung, shows a state of affairs that ought not to be

## ALLIES HAVE FAITH IN AMERICAN TROOPS

Firm In Defensive Actions And  
Exceedingly Cool In  
Tactics'

### Our Aviators Praised

London, April 3.—The British War Office pays a high compliment to American airmen in the official statement issued tonight on aerial operations, which says:

During the last fortnight of intense fighting in the air the assistance rendered by the personnel of the American air service attached to the Royal air service has been invaluable.

By Lincoln Eyre

Paris, April 3.—Gen. Pershing's offer of his troops to Gen. Foch and the latter's acceptance has given the French people great satisfaction. French public opinion sees a good omen in the official announcement that Americans are to fight with their French and British comrades in the great Battle of the Somme. Such action has been accepted here as proof of a close unity reigning on the western front and also as a means of drawing still closer the ties uniting the United States and France. French officers and men who have seen Americans fight on other parts of the front know that these troops will do well in any battle. All the French public look forward to the time when, fighting side by side, Americans, French and British will drive the Germans out of France and forever do away with the war of German militarism.

**Great Faith In Americans**

I have just met a French Captain who is in Paris recovering from a severe wound in the right arm which he received while participating with Americans in an attack on the German positions in Lorraine. The Captain acted as liaison officer between the French and American troops, and in that capacity he was able to judge of the fighting mettle of the Americans. He willingly gave me the impression made upon him by our ranks, in which he has the greatest faith:

"The sporting aptitudes and practical minds of the Americans soon enabled them to become acclimated to trench life," he said. Their coolness and presence of mind are remarkable. In eight days we had only two or three wounded through the men's carelessness or their eagerness to see the foe.

"The American soldier is an excellent shot. He aims quickly and

## Y.M.C.A. Worker Hurt In Paris Air Raid



MRS. W. B. PHILLIPS.

Reports of the death of Miss Winona Caroline Martin, librarian of the Carnegie Library at Rockville Center, L. I., and the wound of Mrs. W. B. Phillips, of New York, as a result of a recent air raid by the Germans in Paris, have shocked thousands of Y. M. C. A. workers throughout America. Both were engaged in Y. M. C. A. work in Paris. Mrs. Phillips went abroad two years ago with her husband and has visited England, France and Italy. When the United States entered the war, Mr. Phillips became a civilian purchaser for the United States, and Mrs. Phillips took charge of a Y. M. C. A. canteen in Paris.

with precision. I have seen Americans go out in patrol encounters and they have always come back only after having bested the enemy. In attacking enemy positions they are remarkable. I participated in an attack on the German lines when one American section with two machine guns obtained a complete success. In this affair there were few losses on the American side and a good many Germans were brought back prisoners.

"The Americans display great courage—perhaps too much—in hand fighting. In their eagerness to get at the foe they many times despise the measures of protection given them. In this way we have lost, unfortunately, many fine, brave fellows. In a short while, however, the men will be used to this sort of fighting.

**Well Trained Officers**

"We can be happy in the close liaison existing between the French and Americans and especially in the

friendship the soldiers have for one another. This sort of friendship does more for the education of Americans in warfare than do the discourses by their chiefs.

"It is interesting to note that American officers show a fine presence of mind and initiative. Without the least trouble they have overcome the difficulties of our fighting methods, adapting these methods to their own men. America has trained fine officers, but her non-commissioned officers appear to have had less complete training. Time and war will change this.

"The armaments with which the Americans are supplied are fine. Every soldier carries a revolver, a weapon which, with the grenade, has given excellent results in patrol attacking actions. Firm in defensive actions and exceedingly good in attacks which suit, their characters much better, our allies are above all praise. Their imperfections will disappear after a little experience."

"What about American aviation, Captain," I asked.

"I have often heard good reports of the excellent work done by American pilots as well as by the makers of the machines," he replied, "but I am sorry I know no more, for aviation is not in my line."



When you find that you are getting in the habit of worrying unnecessarily about your work, that the daily grind is wearing out your nerves, it is time to bring yourself to a sudden stop. You are facing a nervous breakdown. Don't pride yourself that you can keep up through will power alone. Nervousness cannot be willed away. You must get rid of the cause. There is only one thing to do and that is to build up your blood.

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## DEATH.

STANION.—On May 3, 1918, at Shanghai; William Knibb Stanion, aged 44 years. The funeral will take place at the Bubbling Well Cemetery today, May 5, at 8.30 a.m. All friends and brothers are invited to attend. 17845

## Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fifth Sunday After Easter. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 11 a.m. Mattins and Litany. Smart in F. Anthem "O taste and see" (Goss). Hymns 7, 142. Noon, Holy Communion. 3 p.m. Children's Service, 6 p.m. Evensong. Anthem "He that in tears soweth." Hymns 300, 143, 24, Hiller. Preacher. The Dean.

St. Andrew's Church, Broadway.—10.30 a.m., Mattins and Holy Communion. Preacher, Rev. W. P. Roberts. 6 p.m., Evensong. Preacher, The Lay Reader.

Union Church.—11 a.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "Joseph's brethren." Chant, 34; Anthem, "O Lord we beseech Thee" (Shaw); Hymns 535, 656, 273. 12 noon, Holy Communion; 5 p.m., Preacher, Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject: "Paul at Athens." Chant, 36; Hymns 304, 12, 190, 553.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by

Rev. E. C. Lobenstine; 6 p.m. by Rev. E. E. Strother.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, The Rev. F. L. Hawks Pott, D.D.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Everlasting Punishment." Sunday School 10 a.m. Wednesday Evening 6 p.m. Reading Room No. 21, Nanking Road, Room 71, open daily except Sunday, 10.30 to 12.30.

Service for English-Speaking Chinese.—At St. Paul's Church, Shantung Road, at 4.00 p.m. Address by the very Rev. A. J. Walker, M.A.

Sunday Service League.—Rev. Evan Morgan will speak at 5 p.m. in the Martyrs' Memorial Hall. A special chorus will be rendered by the Sunday Service League Choir.

American Song Service.—Mr. E. J. Anderson of the Shanghai Baptist College will address the American Song Service at 5 p.m. in the Palace Hotel. There will be special music.

## Morale Invincible :-

'The Fighting Spirit' Is The Reason Why France, England, And Italy Are Unconquerable In The Decisive Battle

By Stephane Lanzanne

(Editor in Chief of *Le Matin de Paris*)  
LET us go back two years—to Verdun.

February 25, 1916, after a furious though brief bombardment the Crown Prince's troops, in dense masses, hurled themselves upon Verdun. Everything bent before them. In forty-eight hours they smashed through all resistance to a depth of nearly eight miles and began to scale the cliffs, supposedly impregnable, which command the Woëvre plain and the banks of the Meuse.

On that 25th day of February a sensational communiqué announced that "in the presence of the Emperor and King the Brandenburg regiments have stormed Douaumont, the corner-pillar of the principal line of Verdun's permanent fortifications." The communiqué added that the fort was "solidly held by the Germans." Another announced the capture of 20,000 prisoners, 200 cannon, and great quantities of war material. By the Kaiser's order a holiday was granted to all German school children, flags covered Berlin, the church bells pealed forth, the public buildings of the big German cities were illuminated.

Enthusiastic eulogies resounded like flourishes of trumpets in the German press. "What we are going to obtain," wrote a certain General von Blume in the *Muenchener Neueste Nachrichten*, "is the final decision of the war." And Major Morath, in a paroxysm of delirium, exclaimed, in the Berliner Tageblatt: "No, we are not dying to impress the neutrals. Our aim is clear and simple: it is the destruction of the French armies; after that, Lord Northcliffe, will come the destruction of the English armies." Finally, above all the voices of the valets, arose the voice of the master—the Kaiser, addressing the attacking forces, cried: "The enemy is giving way! The end is coming!"

That is what we see if we look back two years. That was the first act of the drama. We know what the others were; we know how the hordes were stopped; we know how a rampart of breasts and of cannon arose in the path of the raging flood and withstood for four months its repeated assaults; we also know how all the lost ground, all the stormed forts, all the captured hills, were retaken one by one. Blood and corpses—that is all that remains of the battle fought in the presence of the Emperor and King, of the battle heralded as final and decisive, of the battle begun amid the peals of church bells, on the holidays of joyous church schools.

The past vouches to us for the present and the present vouches for the future. The gigantic battle of Picardy will end as did the gigantic battle of Verdun.

At this tragic hour of our life I might marshal statistics, proofs based on arithmetic. I might recall how France, which in 1916 was beginning to make only about 150,000 shells a day, now makes 300,000. I might remind people that in 1916 there was still a shortage of heavy artillery. I might compare the 30,000 prisoners taken in eight days before Verdun, on a front of attack of twenty miles, with the 50,000 prisoners claimed by the Germans in Picardy on a front of eighty miles—four times as long. I might harp on the fact that the allied front has been bent, but nowhere broken; I might say that our great armadas of manoeuvre have scarcely got

into action; that these armies, tempered by four years of war, are the best that have ever trod a battlefield. But I will sweep all that aside because it is only secondary.

There is an element that sways arithmetical figures from afar, that controls all strategic plans, all the power of war material, all the making of shells. It is morale! It is the fighting spirit.

"Beaten in war," said the great Napoleon, "is he who admits himself beaten." The Allies are not only not beaten and do not admit themselves beaten, but are inspired by faith in victory that never was greater, nor deeper, nor grimmer. Never was their morale better. Never has their fighting spirit flamed forth more ardent or pure!

People speak of the miracle of the Marne. What nonsense! Again I see, as I write these lines, the long columns of our men falling back after Charleroi, under a withering sun, over burning roads, in choking dust. And every officer and every soldier whom I questioned answered: "We don't know where we're going now what we're doing, but we do know that we'll get them yet!" And a writer described that retreat in an immortal phrase: "Bodies," he said, "fell back, but not hearts!" The miracle of Verdun consisted in commanders who had not lost their heads and soldiers who had not lost faith in their commanders, in their own strength, nor in the beauty of their cause.

People have talked about the material defeat of the Russians. What a mistake! Read the tragic report of General Denikine, commander of the Siberian Army Corps, on the catastrophe of last summer: "Never," he said, "did I have the opportunity to fight with such a superiority in bayonets and material; never was there a more promising outlook. On nineteen versts of the front I had 184 batteries against 29 of the enemy; 900 guns against 300. The battalions assigned to the attack were 133 against 17. And yet everything was hurled into the dust because the state of the men's souls was beyond description; they did not want to fight. There was nothing anywhere but cowardice and disorder." There you have the root of the Russian defeat. It was caused by soldiers who believed in nothing, not even in themselves, not even in their country, not even in the destiny of civilisation.

Never will justice be done to the importance, among the many conflicting elements of a battlefield, of the morale of the combatants. Sometimes it makes one feel like weeping to hear far-distant strategists reduce the impact of two nations to a problem of tactics or of cannon; it makes one cry out in rage to hear far-away spectators talk of raising up a beaten people by sending it bread, shells, and men. Above all, far above all, is that immaterial force, that incomparable force, that force beyond valuation, the sole arbiter of war—THE FIGHTING SPIRIT! Twice in this war we have seen France, surprised in men and material, sweep forward to victory because she had kept her fighting spirit. And once we have seen the most formidable empire of the world, an empire of 175,000,000 inhabitants, topple to earth without an attempt at resistance because the spring of its moral power had snapped.

They who do not take into account the moral power of combatants are fools—and they are visionaries who to hell in freedom or die! And France too live!

## 'Crisis Our Very Own' :- By George T. Ladd

By George Trumbull Ladd  
Professor Emeritus of Philosophy,  
Yale University.

In some of their most important aspects the terrific battles now raging along the whole western front from Arras to below La Fere resemble those which were fought about Ypres in the earlier period of the war. There is the same modern Nebuchadnezzar and his boasting Generals hurling in massed formation his obedient subjects, with seemingly ruthless disregard of their destruction, against the devastating fire of the enemy's machine guns and cannon. There is the same superiority in numbers of troops and weight of artillery, on which solid reliance might with good reason appear to be placed. There is the same God—with little or no improvement in moral character—in whose "unconditioned alliance" unshaken confidence in a "German victory" may securely repose. Already the same shouts of such a victory are being sent to the rear, and are having the expected results in cheering the hearts of the Teutonic allies and in encouraging a more open renewal of German propaganda in neutral lands.

On the other side we see the same splendidly strong but quiet trust in the rightness of their cause; the same efficient but unexpressed contempt for mere superiority of numbers; the same steady endurance of primary disaster with confidence in the final issue; the same willingness of the smaller units to sacrifice themselves to the safety of the whole—all of which qualities have characterised the forces of our British allies from the retreat to the Marne down to the present time. All these memories encourage the hopes in us, which still remain, in the stout heart of the British Nation; hopes that this more tremendous and appalling crisis will end as did that which passed with the conclusion of the battles about Ypres.

But with us in America there is a tremendous difference in our attitude as a people toward these two crises in the grand history of this war. There were a few of us even then—and we are now not ashamed, but rather proud to recall that we belong to the good few—who had thrown to the winds the call to a studied neutrality; had, in some sense, already surmised the supreme issues at stake; and were ready on the spot to commit our property, our lives, and our sacred honor, as a united American people, to the cause of the Entente Allies. We had no doubt from the first as to where the right was, and on which side were our interests and the most precious interests of the freedom of mankind. We thought we saw where the progress of a truly valuable culture, and the progress of a truly Christian practical civilisation, lay; and we earnestly desired to have our country see things in the same way. If the country had done this at the time of the crisis introduced by the battles of Ypres, or even some time later, there is little doubt that the war would have been over, ended by the defeat of the Pan German movement, some time ago.

During that earlier crisis the hearts of these few were carried in their mouths, and their very breathing was scanty and laborious, as they watched the line of battle sway back and forth, lest the German hordes should smash and gas their way through to the sea. But the American Nation looked on with comparative indifference. They had not yet learned the true meaning of what they had scarcely stopped to consider: what the war meant. They did not sense the critical nature of the battles about Ypres, the vast importance of the question immediately at stake: whether the German or the Belgian and British forces should control the sea-coast of Northern France.

The case is, how different, at the present hour. The whole nation is people is holding its breath until it can see how this crisis is to be passed. For the crisis is now accepted by all as a crisis. The line of battle, fighting so gallantly a retreating action, is our line of battle. Every gallant British soldier who falls in this gigantic struggle, or is taken prisoner, stopped from our army. Indeed, it will turn out only a few who will be lost from our army. Therefore, I repeat: "The crisis is our crisis; the British line of battle is our line of battle; the soldiers that are falling are our soldiers; because they are soldiers for every one of whom we must sooner or later substitute one of our own boys."

There has been much criticism lately of certain public confessions of our own wrongdoing, and that of our British allies, in matters of foreign relations, where craft and greed have been dominant as controlling motives, and methods in all of which we have borne more or less resemblance to modern Germany. There can be no doubt that such confession is in a measure, though in no adequate measure, up to the standard required by the Pan German Kultur, true to the facts; and there is as little doubt that some of it was intended in the interests of a higher moral spirit in our conduct of the war. But the confessions merited the rebuke they received, perhaps, because they were untimely and sure to be misunderstood.

There are confessions, however, which we, as a nation, should make because although painful and like all the confessions of deficiency and sin, fruitless for a effort to alter the past, they are good for the soul of the soul and clarifying to the eye of judgment; and, above all, fitted to increase the sense of responsibility, to strengthen the purpose, enlighten the mind, and stiffen the hand that handles the sword of justice, to do better in the future. If silently and quietly in our own hearts, let this crisis remind us of that.

The confessions to which I refer are of two classes. One class refers to attitude toward Germany and its allies in respect to its initiation and conduct of the war; the other class refers to the way we have treated ourselves and our allies in our preparation for taking our part in the war. In briefly setting forth our national faults and sins of the first class, I gladly make use of the following extracts for repeated use issued in "Bulletin 2 of the Committee on Public Information." I do this the more willingly because it seems in this form to embody a much-needed and dignified confession on the part of our Government, as well as a much-needed and probably not unwelcome confession on the part of the body of the nation.

Germany invaded Belgium—We held our peace. Germany dealt in frightfulness—We held our peace. Germany exalted ruthlessness—We held our peace. Germany slew women and children—We held our peace. Germany promoted massacre—

We held our peace. Germany enslaved captives—We held our peace. Germany sunk the Lusitania—We held our peace. Germany set spies among us—We held our peace. Germany plotted within our gates—We held our peace. Germany intrigued against us—We held our peace. We studied forbearance. Germany destroyed our goods—We swallowed our indignation. Germany murdered our citizens—We choked down our wrath. Germany broke solemn promises—We clung to shattered faith. Germany at length loosed war on us and on all neutrals—Then we saw the only way out was to go through.

Bees by war—The United States fights for world peace. But, further, this fearful crisis imperatively demands that we should lay before the conscience of the United States, Government and people, the question: How far the crisis itself and all its issues of slaughter and loss are the result due to our criminal state of "unpreparedness"? This state, as it existed up to the beginning of the war, had reasons which explain if they do not wholly justify it. We were constitutionally opposed to the support of a large standing army. We were on the whole laudably devoted to the eager pursuit of the industries of peace rather than to preparation for war, to be thrust upon us from without, albeit with no small sacrifice to the virility of our manhood, and with no small damage to the essential truth of our ideas of morality and religion. But we had so little care for and insight into what Germany was diligently preparing for the world and our coming enlarged part in its transactions. If any considerable number of the people, or even of the leaders of the people's thought, had fallen upon Andre Cheradame's book, "The Pan-German Plot-Exposed," it is likely that they would have regarded anything so politically, and particularly so immorally monstrous, as beyond the limits of credibility.

The important and imminent duty is to set our faces toward the future, after having once for all, with humiliation and shame, faced the facts that are in the past beyond recall. And this we must do in at least the following three ways:

First of all, we must demand of our President and of our Government in all departments and operations bearing on this war the highest possible efficiency, utterly regardless of personal preferences, partisan considerations, the necessity for humiliating confessions of mistakes in the past, and the sacrifice of even a reasonable pride in past achievements, if these are to be employed in any manner or degree to cover up or atone for past deficiencies and mistakes. It is no apology for the quite complete failure hitherto of our airplane service of construction to point to the fine spirit of the young men who have volunteered to enter this branch of our army. It does not satisfy the complaint that excessive tolerance is accorded to those who are openly or secretly obstructing the work of the Government to have if pointed out how splendidly tolerant has the whole body of the people been to the policy of conscription. The slogan, "Leave it to the President," must be insistently interpreted as advice to the President and to Congress to "leave it to the men who know."

There is no doubt that our official class, civil and military, and that of our British allies, in matters of foreign relations, where craft and greed have been dominant as controlling motives, and methods in all of which we have borne more or less resemblance to modern Germany. There can be no doubt that such confession is in a measure, though in no adequate measure, up to the standard required by the Pan German Kultur, true to the facts; and there is as little doubt that some of it was intended in the interests of a higher moral spirit in our conduct of the war. But the confessions merited the rebuke they received, perhaps, because they were untimely and sure to be misunderstood.

There are confessions, however, which we, as a nation, should make because although painful and like all the confessions of deficiency and sin, fruitless for a effort to alter the past, they are good for the soul of the soul and clarifying to the eye of judgment; and, above all, fitted to increase the sense of responsibility, to strengthen the purpose, enlighten the mind, and stiffen the hand that handles the sword of justice, to do better in the future. If silently and quietly in our own hearts, let this crisis remind us of that.

It may not prove a bad thing that a shell exploded so near our well-meaning and faithful but hitherto inexperienced Secretary of War, since he was not all injured by its fragments. It might not be a bad thing if some gun with a range of 3,000 miles should send a shell or two to explode in the very center of Washington. It could be taken as an example of what his Satanic Majesty, William II, promised our Ambassador would take place as the sequence of a "German peace" following a "German victory."

But, second, if we really want to win this war, we must frown down and suppress all kinds of what is known by the odious name of "pro-German." The country's asking today why the price of steel and copper and wheat is so high, the dressings made by the million pieces for their wounds, are allowed to soar so high. Is there administrative obduracy to King Cotton, and are the same men to be shielded as they reap the same

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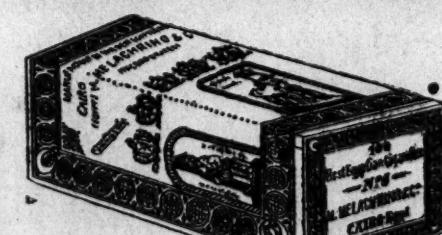
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(Continued on Page 11)

## Bringing Up Father

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

## Women's Position Improved In France

The way in which the position of women has altered for the better during the war, is the subject of an article in *Le Journal* by Helene Mirolosky, advocate at the Paris Court of Appeal. In a few years, feminism, she declares, has made the advance of half a century. Only yesterday woman's suffrage was discussed on a purely theoretical basis, while today the position has been won, and the English House of Lords, a bulwark of conservatism, had sanctioned the inclusion of a

large section of women in the electorate. In America the State of New York had adopted woman's suffrage and in France, owing to her tradition and temperament, was behind them, she was, all the same, moving slowly in the same direction, while some of her well-known public men were publicly pledged to bring woman's suffrage to pass. It seemed a curious paradox, she writes, that the war should have so increased the prestige of women. When, at the beginning of August, 1914, the men had depart-

ed in a mass for the frontiers of the country, it seemed as if the women had become less important, having, apparently, little to do but to stay at home with their anxieties and sorrows, and yet this same war had done more to promote the social equality of the sexes than 50 years of propaganda.

The reason of this, the writer considers, is that the war has tended to become less and less a matter of pitched battles and more and more a struggle between economic and industrial, as well as military forces; a gigantic duel between collectively organised nations in which women have had an eminent part to play.

While men had sacrificed their all on the battlefield, the industrial and agricultural labor of the women had maintained the armies, and spared the country that crisis of production which would otherwise have been disastrous. It was difficult to calculate the exact extent to which women's work had supplemented that of men in the country and in the retail trades of the towns, but on the other hand the new industries, and above all the munition works, had raised up an army of women workers whose achievements could be estimated. This army had developed with a wonderful rapidity. In 1915 it was still in its infancy, by the end of 1916 it numbered 300,000 women, and by May, 1917, it counted

584,000 workers in its ranks. If, to this number were added the 150,000 women employed in the different war administrations and the 32,000 employed on the railways, without counting those working on the omnibuses, trams and underground, it would be seen that approximately half a million women had been added to the ranks of the nation's workers.

This revolution implied an immense change in the life of the nation; the war, generally speaking, had liberated women. It had set them free from certain ancient prejudices by opening to the callings hitherto closed against them. How surprising, Helene Mirolosky exclaims, to find that they possessed an almost unlimited capacity for adapting themselves to new conditions! Among the advantages of this experience the writer hopes that the disappearance of starvation wages for women may be chronicled, but above all their participation in the general work has brought them into closer unity with the life of the nation and with what she calls the great rhythm of public life. On the other hand she considers that the welfare of the children has been compromised, not to speak of the traditional family life, and she thinks that there is a problem to be solved with regard to home life and this new industrialisation of women. What will be needed tomorrow, she considers, is a great charter of feminine labor.

prolong the war, but may even shorten it.

The hour demands the service of every man and woman, of every youth and maiden; I had almost said, of every child. When the world is afire, only a fool waits to see the thin curling of smoke break through his own roof. The war in which we are engaged is Armageddon, not the Armageddon of an insignificant Jewish tribe, but the Armageddon of Revelation. "For they are spirits of demons, working miracles, which go forth unto the Kings of the whole world, to gather them together unto the war of the great day of God the Almighty." But to make the distinction which the Archbishop of York made so finely in his speech in New Haven: We do not, like our enemies, appeal to God as our unconditional Ally; we appeal to God as our righteous Judge.



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## 'Crisis Our Very Own'

(Continued from Page 10) magnitude of profits which they used to enjoy under Schedule K?

It is not the great corporations alone or chiefly, however, who are now guilty of this odious crime. The name applies to the miners and carpenters and railroad employees who are ready to take advantage of the distress into which they can bring the nation by idleness, or forcing exorbitant wages, or slackening their speed in work. It applies to the farmers who are hoarding their potatoes when the people are bidding with entreaty to convert them into bread, or feeding their wheat to the hogs when it is so sorely needed for the men who are fighting their cause, and the cause of a world's righteousness, on the other side of the sea. It applies to the bakers who diminish the loaf unduly while they raise its price, and to every riveter who does not strike as many and as heavy blows per hour as his strength permits.

But, finally, is it not plain, now that the plans of Germany and her allies stand so clearly revealed, that there can be no further talk, or even thought, of a peace gained by compromise or by yielding one inch of vantage ground to the desperation shown in the battles now raging along the western front? Against a "German peace" as procured by a "German victory" we must set our faces in a yet more determined and inflexible way. To proclaim such a peace is to be a traitor not only to one's country but to humanity at large. Even to whisper that blessed, that adorable, word in such connection is almost akin to blasphemy. There must be another kind of peace following another kind of victory. And, dreadful as it is to say, or even to think in one's heart, the only peace which the world can accept must be won on the battlefield—that is, must be won by going on unflinchingly with the killing of our sadly misled and deeply guilty but unrepentant brethren of Germany, Austria, Turkey, and Bulgaria. I mention them all as sub-subs in the same category, for in the same category they actually are.

And doubtless in no long time we shall have practically to acknowledge this truth. We shall have to say to our allies: "We are altogether with you; we surrender every sign of aloofness; your enemies are our enemies and your friends are our friends." And, indeed, if this war keeps on much longer, it is not unlikely that that will be which ought to be: there will not be a truly neutral nation in the whole world.

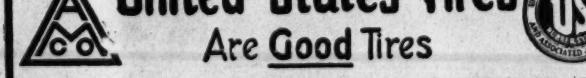
If we brace and gird ourselves, and hasten preparation in all these ways, we may face the crisis brought

on by the battles now raging along the entire front from Arras to below La Fere with the same splendid calm confidence which still animates our British and French allies, who are fighting them in our behalf. But we must also face the certainty that what of burdens and losses follows this crisis will fall ever more heavily upon us. Are we going to take it all on our shoulders and stand up to it? Our army, than which for morale, courage, and promise there never was a fairer one, says *yes*. The great body of the people is coming to say *yes*, with an increasing intelligence as to the issues involved and with a stiffening firmness of will. The people will stand by the Government to the limit, if it, too, says *yes*; and then confine its verbal affirmation by a correspondence in action. If so met, this crisis may not

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Old Days! The wild geese are flying  
Head to the storm as they faced it before,  
For where there are Irish there's memory undying,  
And when we forget, it is Ireland no more!  
Ireland no more!

From Barry Wood to Gouzeaucourt,  
From Boyne to Pilkm Ridge,  
The ancient days come back no more.  
Then water under the bridge,  
But the bridge it stands and the water runs.

As red as yesterday,  
And the Irish move to the sound of the guns  
Like salmon to the sea!

Old Days! The wild geese are ranging  
Head to the storm as they faced it before.  
For where there are Irish their hearts are unchanging,  
And when they are changed, it is Ireland no more!  
Ireland no more!

We're not so old in the Army List,  
But we're not so new in the ring,  
For we carried our pack with Mar-  
shal Saxe

When Louis was our King.

But Douglas Haig's our Marshal now.

And we're King George's men.

And after one hundred and seventy years

We're fighting for France again!

Ah, France! And did we stand by you,

When life was made splendid with gifts and rewards?

Ah, France! And will we deny you

In the hour of your agony,

Mother of Swords!

Old Days! The wild geese are fighting  
Head to the storm as they faced it before.  
For where there are Irish there's loving and fighting,  
And when we stop either, it's Ireland no more!

Ireland no more!

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**Britain Rushes Vessels From  
Every Port In Two Oceans—  
Sailing Ships Will Replace  
Steamers Along Coasts**

By Herbert Bayard Swope  
Washington, April 3.—Every available bit of steam tonnage afloat on both the Atlantic and the Pacific is to be forthwith employed for the transport of troops to France. Exports are to be cut to the bone; food supplies are to be restricted to the absolute minimum; passenger traffic to be eliminated except where the case is one of imperative urgency, and every other possible means to enlarge the volume of transportation for military purposes to be employed.

**To Use All Steamers**

Greater volume is to be gained by the utilisation of all available craft and greater speed is to be gained by reducing the time of the journeys through quicker embarkation and disembarkation so as to reduce the round trips in length.

So far as is possible, all vessels used in coastwise and other domestic trade will be put in the transatlantic military service, and in many instances they will be replaced by sailing vessels. Steamers are to be brought from the Pacific Coast and used for troop transports.

The Shipping Board is now negotiating for ships of other nationalities, which, in addition to the tonnage we are to get from Japan and new tonnage that is being seized by the Government, will considerably augment the number available.

One highly important factor in saving the situation is to be supplied by Great Britain, who, to bridge over the emergency, is to send America many of her big troop transports. She is sending vessels from her home waters and those of her colonies, including Canada, and from every port along the Atlantic seaboard from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico there will be a constantly growing flow of men to the battle-field.

**Armed At Progress**

The matter of supplies is of less importance. The prime essential is men—the other matters can be taken care of later. Every energy is being bent to making good President Wilson's assurance to France and Britain that he would answer their call. The manner in which it is being done already has occasioned astonishment among the military men of both nations, who are in Washington, and who have learned that America goes best when she goes under a spur. The need must be shown before the demands can be fully met, and it has been shown by the Picardy battle, which has come nearer to bringing the war home to America than almost any other incident that has arisen since our entrance a year ago.

Many ships already loaded have discharged and are discharging their cargoes so they might be fitted for troop transportation. Passenger vessels that heretofore have been but little used in this purpose, are now being employed to their fullest capacity.

Through the fine tooth combing process that has begun new tonnage is being brought out each day. Methods of loading have been simplified to such an extent that there is today a 20 per cent decrease in the time required as compared to a few months ago, and there has been a corresponding decrease on the other end.

**Baker Working Abroad**

Secretary Baker made the matter of reducing the time of transportation one of his missions abroad and reports received in Washington show that he has succeeded in his errand. The determination of the President to permit nothing to stand in the way of vast increases in the numbers of outward bound troops was first told last Saturday. At that time it was said that Secretary Baker's estimate of the possibility of a million and a half men in France in 1918 would be materialised. Each day's developments, bringing new and substantial progress, tends more and more to confirm this prediction.

The employment of food ships for the transportation of troops does not mean that Britain and France will be called on to face starvation, but it does mean that their requirements, for the time being, must be reduced. Such ships as are to become available for the movement of foodstuffs will be first needed for the support of our armies; thereafter the civilian populations will be taken care of. The schedules have been arranged in such a way that new supplies will be ready before actual want appears among the Allied peoples.

**Optimistic About Battle**

From the redoubled energy with which the task is being attacked the conclusion is not to be drawn that the War Council regarded the situation existing today as being critical. On the contrary, there was a feeling of optimism, based on the belief that the Germans have been checked, but it was decided to have as great an American strength as possible on the front in the shortest time possible, so that the Allies might be ready for a further German offensive, or for an advancing movement of their own.

**INSTRUCTIONS ARE GIVEN  
TO CONVERT BOND ISSUES**

**These Steps Necessary To Turn  
First And Second Liberty  
Loan Bonds Into Third**

Information of value to holders of United States Liberty Loan bonds is contained in the following resume of the circular issued by the Treasury Department. The summary was courteously compiled by Mr. George M. Smith, of the International Banking Corporation, who handled the Third Liberty Loan applications for that institution. It gives succinct instructions regarding the conversion of First and Second Loan bonds into the Third Loan.

According to a United States Treasury Circular which appeared in the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, New York, under date of November 3, 1917, all holders of First and Second Liberty Loan bonds may convert their holdings into Third Liberty Loan 4 1/4% bonds at any time before November 9, 1918, under the following conditions: The Third Liberty Loan bonds are convertible into bonds of future issues.

The Government first ruled that all First Liberty Loan bonds must be converted if at all into Second Liberty Loan bonds not later than May 15, 1918, provided future bond issues were not made at a greater rate of interest than 3 1/4%, but in view of the fact that the Third Liberty Loan bonds bear 4 1/4% interest, the holders of First Liberty Loan bonds who did not convert them into Second Liberty Loan bonds before May 15 of this year will have the privilege of converting them into Third Liberty Loan bonds on or before November 1, 1918.

**Method of Effecting Conversions**

The holders of all First and Second Liberty Loan bonds who desire to have them converted into Third Liberty Loan bonds must surrender their bonds to the Treasury Department in Washington or to any one of the twelve Federal Reserve banks in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Richmond, Atlanta, Dallas, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Chicago or San Francisco. They come to you packed in a neat leather case—in whatever denominations you prefer. You simply tear them out as you need them. They are for sale at thousands of banks and Wells Fargo offices throughout the world, as well as in many steamship and railroad offices.

The cost of these checks is trifling—fifty cents per hundred dollars premium over the current exchange rates. They are issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200. They come to you packed in a neat leather case—in whatever denominations you prefer. You simply tear them out as you need them. They are for sale at thousands of banks and Wells Fargo offices throughout the world, as well as in many steamship and railroad offices.

After 90 days from date of issue the premium charge on all unused Checks will be refunded, if cashed in by the purchaser, at the office where they were issued.

Thousands of travelers have proved the worth of Wells Fargo Checks. They have learned to rely upon them. They have learned that Wells Fargo checks are good for their full face value throughout the world.

Why not try them yourself? Come to us before you start that next trip. We will gladly assist you in the preparation of your traveling funds.

**TRAVELERS CHECKS**

Travelers Checks safeguard your funds. If lost or stolen before you countersign them, Wells Fargo & Company will re-imburse you for the full value of the checks, upon execution of a satisfactory release. In effect, Travelers Checks insure your pocketbook against loss.

The cost of these checks is trifling—fifty cents per hundred dollars premium over the current exchange rates. They are issued in denominations of \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$200. They come to you packed in a neat leather case—in whatever denominations you prefer. You simply tear them out as you need them. They are for sale at thousands of banks and Wells Fargo offices throughout the world, as well as in many steamship and railroad offices.

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interest payment date. For example, if coupon bonds of the First issue are converted into 4% bonds on January 15, 1918, holders thereof on June 15 would be entitled to interest at the rate of only 3 1/4% from December 15 to January 15, though at the rate of 4% from January 15 to June 15. But as such holders will receive 4% bonds of the Second Loan having attached thereto coupons for interest at the rate of 4% per annum from December 15 to June 15, payment may be made to the United States on the date of interest between the rate of 3 1/4% which is all holders are entitled to for the period from December 15 to January 15, 1918, and interest at the rate of 4% per annum, which such holders will receive for that period upon the collection of coupons maturing June 15, 1918. The reason for payment rates remaining the same is that the same reasoning applies when either the First or Second Liberty Loan bonds are converted into 4 1/4% bonds of the Third Loan.

The First and Second Liberty Loan bonds, and presumably the Third issue, although no definite information has been far as can be obtained in Shanghai as to principal and interest from all taxation now or hereafter imposed by the United States, any State, or any of the possessions of the United States, or by any local taxing authority, except (a) estate or inheritance taxes, and (b) graduated additional income taxes commonly known as surtaxes and excess profit taxes, and war income taxes, or hereafter imposed by the United States upon the income or profits of individuals, partnership, associations or corporations. The interest on an amount of bonds of such issues the principal of which does not exceed in the aggregate \$5,000 shall be exempt from taxes provided for in clause (b) above.

**Incompletely Coupled Bonds**

Holders of First and Second Liberty Loan bonds who have noticed that their bonds have not all the necessary coupons attached will be glad to know that the Government put them out in this form to allow sufficient time for

the engraving of the bonds with a complete set of coupons attached, and all holders of Liberty bonds who have received their securities with an incomplete set of coupons should send their bonds in to Washington on or after the maturity of the last coupon and obtain a new bond or bonds having coupons attached thereto covering semi-annual payments from the date of maturity of the last coupon to the maturity of the bond itself.

Provision will be made by the Government for the interchange of bonds of different denominations and of coupon and registered bonds, and for the transfer of registered bonds from one person to another, without charge by the United States, and under rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury. This means that holders of coupon or bearer bonds of either one of the three Liberty Loan issues who desire to have their bonds registered in their name in Washington may do so by

forwarding their bonds to the Secretary of the Treasury who will exchange the coupon bond for a registered bond. In view of the tremendous demands now being made on the Bureau of Printing and Engraving in Washington by the issuance of all these Liberty bonds, and the fact that the Government could not even print the first bonds complete with all coupons attached, the Secretary of the Treasury very probably would prefer that all holders of bearer bonds retain them for awhile yet before sending them in for registration.

The following forms are those prescribed by the Treasury department for sending in requests for conversion of Liberty Loan bonds. The first form is to be used only in the case of coupon bonds, while the second is only to be used for the conversion of registered bonds.

**Request For Conversion of Coupon Bonds**

"To the Secretary of the Treasury:

date payment to the United States must be made to adjust interest. Request For Conversion Of Registered Bonds

To the Secretary of the Treasury:

According to the terms of Treasury Circular No. 93, dated October 19, 1917, the undersigned herewith presents and surrenders 4—face amount of coupon bonds of United States—Liberty Loan bonds

duly registered in the name of the undersigned, which the undersigned has caused to be duly assigned for transfer to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the undersigned requests that said registered bonds be converted into an equal face amount of Third Liberty Loan 4 1/4% bonds.

Signature in full .....  
Address, number and street, .....  
City or town, .....  
Country, .....  
The execution of the above form is all that is required if coupon bonds or interim certificates are surrendered for conversion on or before December 15, 1917, but if surrendered after that

(in order to adjust interest a sum of money should be enclosed with such request, and should be sufficient to cover the charge).

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## LORD READING SURE OUR AID WILL WIN

Tells Lotos Club Hosts Britain  
Is Heartened In Dark Days  
By American Promise

## WORD FROM LLOYD GEORGE

Reads Cable Message Urging  
That Reinforcements Be  
Rushed To France

New York, March 27.—Through the Earl of Reading, British High Commissioner in the United States, David Lloyd George, the British Premier, sent a message direct to the American people last night urging that reinforcements be rushed to France. The message was delivered by Lord Reading at a dinner given in his honor by the Lotos Club, and in reading it made it clear that it was the Premier's desire that it should go out to all the nation.

The message was very frank. It admitted not only English reverses, but the arrival of a crisis, promised relentless resistance by the British and the French, and closed with a reminder that the Allies were fortified with the "knowledge that the great Republic of the West will neglect no effort which can hasten its troops and its ships to Europe."

Stirred deeply by the message and by a speech of solemn, plain speaking, in which Lord Reading bared the heart of English experience that Americans might learn from it, the great gathering, through speakers of national position, pledged the American nation to speed to the utmost its war preparations and to fight side by side with Englishmen and Frenchmen until Germany had been beaten.

Couched only in different language, such pledges came from Governor Whitman, from Charles Evans Hughes, and from George Harvey—the latter admitting that precious time had been lost and pleading that millions more of Americans should take the field at once. However the speakers might phrase their pledges, the diners at one of the most serious gatherings which has been held in this city since America entered the war, with the specter of the menace on the western front never far from them, responded with impressive determination.

### Message To The President

That they might better voice the spirit which animated them as speaker after speaker brought home the crucial nature of the moment and the need for America to do her share and to hurry in the doing, the diners sent to President Wilson a message drafted by Frank R. Lawrence, president of the club, which read:

"Members of the Lotos Club, assembled to do honor to the British Ambassador, send you greetings. We congratulate you on your clear interpretation of the aims of the Allies, your words of sympathy and hope to distracted Russia, your message of inspiration to the peoples fighting to maintain not only the principles of democracy but democracy itself."

"We cheer you for your encouragement to the commander and soldiers now defending the lines of modern civilization in the greatest battle in history. May the Government at Washington, represented by yourself, spokesman for righteousness, justice and humanity, lead our cause to speedy victory."

Lord Reading electrified his hearers in the beginning when, after admitting the seriousness of the British position, he prophesied that the end of the greatest battle of all times "will prove the record of one of the most glorious chapters of the history of British arms." A moment later he had reduced his audience to a silence of dramatic intensity as he said slowly:

"You will have to go through the same kind of suffering which we have had to endure. You will not shrink from it; as we have not shrunk from it; you will not flinch from sacrifice, as we have not flinched from it; you will do your duty—I believe in my innermost heart—as we have tried to do ours." Then, as at every opportunity, the audience rose and shouted and cheered his promise to fulfill all that may be expected of America.

Mr. Lawrence, in introducing Lord Reading, described him as both Lord Chief Justice and his Britannic Majesty's own representative, and called the presence of such a distinguished gathering a pledge that our war work indeed is to be speeded up, pointing out that every man owing allegiance to this country now must prove himself a patriot or a traitor. Lord Reading rose in response to a standing toast drunk to him by the guests, and said:

"Mr. President possibly it is difficult

for you and the members of the club, and, indeed the American people—with all your sympathy and with all your sensitiveness—to understand exactly the feelings of us who have been in this war so long; who have lost so many; who have all suffered in the same way, and who are all anxious at the present moment as to the lives of those who are doing battle on the front at this moment. It is difficult indeed to picture to yourselves what all this means to us; but you are about to learn it. You have your troops now in France, you are sending constantly more and more troops, you are taking your part in the line. You are preparing now for any onslaught which may be made upon you. You will have to go through the same kind of suffering which we have had to endure. You will not shrink from it; as we have not shrunk from it; you will not flinch from sacrifice, as we have not flinched from it. You will do your duty—I believe in my innermost heart—as we have tried to do ours. [Applause.]

"I am not minded, Mr. President—and I could not if I tried—to speak to you tonight in the ordinary manner of an after-dinner speaker. I do not believe it was your intention when you invited me to be present this evening. You did not expect that I should tell you humorous stories, you did not avert from me anything in the nature of an after-dinner speech.

I believe that you wanted to hear from me as the representative of a country which is fighting in the same cause as yourselves, something of what was happening 'over there' in France where our fortunes are engaged.

"These are the days of realities. They are the days of grim earnestness. They are the moments when men realize that life is something real, and that there can be no play. They are moments when we are becoming impressed more and more that ideals are worth striving for, that they are worth sacrifices, that lives must be cheerfully spent if they end in the realization of those great ideals which tend to make humanity noble. [Applause.]

"The attacks have been heavy; we have been driven from positions which we held. The enemy has been enabled to do this by withdrawing masses of troops from Russia, assisted by the artillery which he has got, not only from there but also from Austria, all flung upon the part of the line which was held by the British troops. Deeds of valor have been done; acts of prodigious valor have been accomplished daily. Many of them, alas, must remain unsung; but in the end the epic will be written which will, I verily believe, prove the record of one of the glorious chapters of British arms. Our men have been compelled to give ground in consequence of sheer weight of numbers of men and guns. If you read the stories that are daily appearing in your press you will know some of the deeds which our people have been called upon to perform. I am not going to enumerate them for the best of all reasons, that I know not the details; they have not yet been chronicled. But I do know this, and I have no hesitation in saying it to you, speaking as I do as an Englishman and as the representative of my nation, that we have withstood the attacks of the enemy; that we have held our line under circumstances which may well rebound to the credit of any nation which may be called upon to submit to like attacks. [Applause.] In particular, what has held our people together is the dogged determination, the grim tenacity of our people. When speaking of it I will, if I may, read to you a message which I have received by cable today from

Mr. Lloyd George, our Prime Minister, to me, with the intention that I should read it to you and through you to Americans. (Applause.) He says:

### At The Crisis Of The War

"We are at the crisis of the war. Attacked by an immense superiority of German troops, our army has been forced to retire. The retirement has been carried out methodically before the pressure of a steady succession of fresh German reserves, which are suffering enormous. The situation is being faced with splendid courage and resolution. The dogged pluck of our troops has for the moment checked the ceaseless onrush of the enemy, and the French have now joined in the struggle. But this battle, the greatest and most momentous in the history of the world, is only just beginning.

"It is that ultimate victory which will be the final act, and it is then that will be the proper moment for the exchange of these congratulations. [Applause.] We are now being assisted, as appears from the Prime Minister's cablegram, by the French. We are fighting together again; once more we are withstanding the shock of the hordes of Germans driven across to our lines, as comrades—indeed, as brothers. For all their heroic and valorous deeds no one can speak in sufficiently high terms. [Applause.] I will not attempt to measure, because I do not believe it possible, the difference in valor between the British and the French who are fighting together. They are aiding each other as men of valor, and there is an Eastern proverb which says that man of valor is the help of God.

"And now, Mr. President, as this fight continues, let me remind you that there is that in the British people which you know so well, having, if I may be permitted for once to remind you, had common ancestors of British stock—that when once they had made up their minds, when once they had set their will and purpose, that they will hold on to the end, that they will never give way, and that in this particular instance there is the added force, the strength of which it is difficult for man to gauge—that is, that they know that their cause is just. [Great applause.]

### All Now Soldiers

"Our men are like yours, in the main not trained soldiers—men who were civilians, just as yours were, only a little while ago and who did not think that they would ever be called upon to don a military uniform. All sections of the community joined with us originally in volunteering their services, for it was only at a late stage that we had to have recourse to conscription. All sections of the community are now soldiers doing their share, and it is indeed one of the marvels of the day at which I never cease myself

to wonder, that there should be so many men who do deeds which at one time were thought to be associated with the few, but which, nevertheless, are the proud heritage, I believe, of our common stock—deeds which are the result of an inborn valor and of a fixed determination which knows not the meaning of giving in.

"Mr. President, I think now of the efforts that will be required before this struggle is ended. Do let us remember, as we have tried to remember it in my country, that it is not only courage and enthusiasm for the war that are required; it is the effort of every single man and woman in the country. Everything that human ingenuity can bring to bear in this struggle must be accomplished. All the resources which can be organized and mustered for the common purpose must be brought together and must be used. That all men can do must be done. That is the lesson which we have learned. It is the lesson which we are trying to teach our people. It is the lesson, I believe, which must be learned everywhere where there is war, for, Mr. President, this war is a war in which it is idle to speak of nations being involved—it is a war in which the very sacred principles upon which humanity is based are at stake. [Applause.]

"It is incalculable what the result would be if, indeed, we were to fail. We cannot fail, because if we did humanity would stagger and be crushed. [Applause.] But I do not for one moment contemplate a possible failure. I see before me as you, my countrymen and our Allies, the assistance which is being given, and will continue in ever-increasing magnitude to be afforded us by this great republic. Why, at this moment when I think of what I have seen and what I have heard and what I have read during the few days in which this great struggle has been continuing, in which this great momentous battle has been waged. I am encouraged; and I have not hesitated to tell my people how encouraged I am by all that I have witnessed here.

"I will venture to read to you some words which I read yesterday in an editorial in one of your leading newspapers. It was in these words: 'Today we are following the fortunes of Haig's troops as if they were our own.

(Continued on Page 14)

### WHY TAKE SALTS

or other disagreeable griping purgatives, when Pinkettes, the dainty little gentle-as-nature laxatives, do all that is necessary.

### PINKETTES

dispel constipation, biliousness, sick headaches, liverishness, clear the complexion and purify the breath.

Of chemists, or post free, 60 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuan Road, Shanghai.

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and  
23 Ave. Edward VII  
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## Do You Want to Increase Your Weight?

We produce 30,000 sacks of highest quality flour each day from best Chinese Wheat, free from dust and impurities. Our production of Bran amounts to 250 tons per day. We have been favored with orders from all over China, as well as from Singapore, Java, Sumatra and other Pacific Islands, and European ports. We have received the "Panel of Honor" from the President as a prize for the superiority of our flour, which consists of the following brands:



STAR DECORATION  
in green

HAPPINESS  
in blue and red

To avoid imitation, the public are cautioned to note the above illustrations which are printed on each sack of the respective brands, viz: The "Battle-ship" and the "Star Decoration" are in green print, while the "Happiness" is in blue and red. Samples furnished free on application to our head office, 49 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai. Best attention given to enquiries for quotations, and orders promptly executed.

### MOW SING AND FOH SING FLOUR MILLS

Factories at Wusih and Shanghai

T. K. YUNG,  
General Manager.

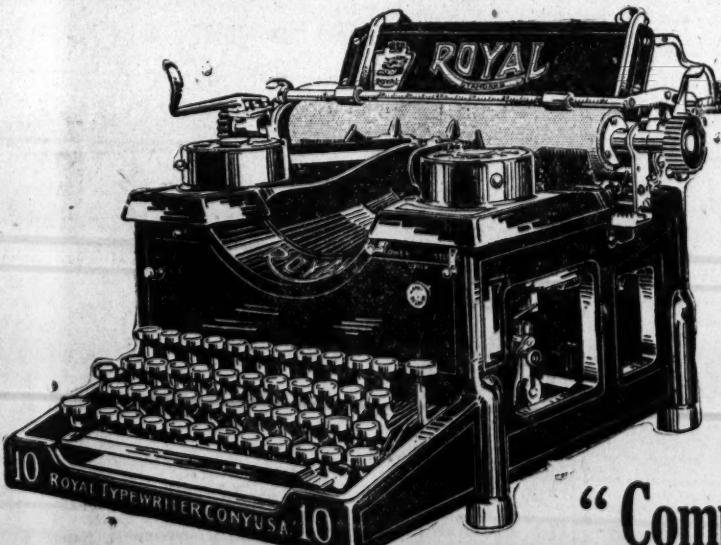
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## A CHALLENGE!

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Typewriter

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The work it will do

What users say about it

The factory that makes it

The company back of it

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China Realty Telephone

Culty Dairy French Debentures

In large or small amounts.



## Yaphank Bennie Fed Up On Bayonet Work

By Frazier Hunt

Camp Utton, Monday.  
Friend Barney: Well here I am back in old H Company and maybe I am not glad to get back here. Last week you know I was Orderly and assistant to Major Bulgar of my battalion and although I guess he would be glad to have me stay there I'm done with this executive business.

It has really been five or six weeks since I done much work with my company, having been laid up for three weeks in the hospital after I fell and broke my left arm doing that night scouting duty and then I was here for only a few days when I was over with the Major for a week.

Well Barney old pal I wouldn't be the last bit surprised if we was to wake up some fine morning in the trenches of dear old France. About all you hear around here now is rumors of going across and since there is always smoke where there is fire they must be something to it.

After the class we showed skeptical New York in our big parade the other day, I guess we musta woke up a lot of people and that includes the gov. at Washington. Of course I have not got nothing against all these birds who is now in France and they probably are doing the best that they know how, but if President Wilson is counting on having Thanksgiving dinner in Berlin he better hurry us draft boys with the big punch across.

We got our full equipment now and we wouldn't need more than a couple of hours of notice after we was sent for till we was ready to land on the boats. And oh boy when we do get over there, oh you French girls, oh boy.

But of course Barney I was just spoofing because Gertie the little old pal for me, unless of across I decide to settle down in France and live there after the war is over. I guess there must be an awful shortage in men over there and they would be a lot of rich dames and of course if a solder could cop one off and never have to do more working it would be pretty poor stuff, eh Barney.

Bennie.

Promises To Meet Gertie

Tuesday.  
Dear Gertie: What do you think Gertie I will be in the big town with you Saturday night and we certainly will take the old town wide open—pictures, dance and then something to eat. Of course I have not spoke to my captain about it yet but I get about everything I want around here so I am sure I can my pass o. k.

And another reason why we will play it big Gertie is because we may be on the brimy deep and old time now and you wont get to see me again maybe until we lick them Hun and take Berlin, etc.

Well since winter is gone and spring is coming I would think that there would be a lot of the weaker sex in America who should ought to be ashamed of themselves the way they have acted about not sending any knit goods to the brave soldiers. If I was a female and had not knit nothing yet I certainly would try to make up for it by making about 7 pounds of candy every week and send it to some solder that I happened to be personally interested in.

Soldiers dont need knit sweaters now but they do need candy, etc. and if every woman in America would make a box of candy every week it would make the war end just that much sooner because the soldiers would know then that the people was appreciating what they was doing for them and every time they got a fresh box of candy they would make a new vow to get another yellow hunn.

I would like for all the people in America to know this little fact. Your old. Jazz Tune Bennie.

Tells Mamma Of Fine Health

Tuesday night.  
Dear Mamma: Well we certainly are having beautiful weather now and you should ought to see how much fun the soldiers are having playing baseball and basketball and a lot of other solder games. Honest Mama I never felt so good in all my life and there is about 35,000 other solder boys out here who are in the same boat with me.

You take a solder who has always lived in the city and never been out doors except to go to the subway and put him out here where he can go any other place but out doors and then feed him lots of food and give him a good place to sleep and he will feel about like Jess Willard the fighter when he goes up

against some third rater for about 100,000 bucks. Most of the boys have gained more than 15 pounds in bone and muscle since they been out here and I guess you know how much I gained and that you had to let out my army jacket when I was in to see you a couple of weeks ago.

We got a lot of new rookies down here last week and you should see the way they take to this army life just like a duck to a pond. In a couple of weeks they will look almost like us veterans look and you will hardly be able to tell us apart.

Say I bet you are glad we are going to France and that you can hang out a service flag and say to all them birds who live in the neighborhood that you got a son in France. And I guess Mama you will be glad if we get sent over soon, wont you.

Will expect to be in to see you Saturday. Your son, Bennie.

Bayonet Exercise Cruel Work

Wednesday.

Friend Barney: Well old pal I certainly am in the ruff stuff now. I am being learned all about bayonet stuff and I guess if old bull neck Hyndenburg could see us Yanks and nix on the Sammy dope, we are Yanks, we are—if he could see us doing a bayonet exercise and drill he would sue for piece right away before our division get over there.

This bayonet is certainly cruel work Barney and I dont blame them yellow hunn birds for hitting it up for home when they start giving them the old cold steel.

They is a British solder here named Sargent Major Covington who is got about as many of them fancy service ribbons on his chest as General Johnson has, and he is the bear cat of the world when it comes to teaching bayonet work.

He has took officers and non-coms from each company and taught them to be instructors and these birds are supposed to teach the rest of us.

We got a fine lot of officers and non-coms except once in a while, but we got one fresh Corporal who should ought to be burning garbages in the company insenator or maybe doing kitchen police the rest of his life. You remember a long time ago I had some jams with this fresh guy and I and him never did go very well together, well what do you suppose now. Well he is the instructor in charge of giving my platoon this here bayonet work and I suppose I will have to let him get by with any kind of murder that he wants to pull he being my superior and everything.

But believe me Barney I will not let this bird go to far before I kill his wings/some anyway.

Bennie.

In A Jam With The Corporal

Thursday.

Barney: Well I and that fresh

Corporal have already had one little jam and I will not be surprised if we got a little actual bayonet practice on each other. And that certainly would be pie for me Barney.

This morning when we was having a school and we was all standing around this Corporal while he was talking to us, I was not saying nothing to nobody or doing nothing at all but all of a sudden this guy looks at me and barks out, "Where did you get that chewing gum you are sawing away on?"

At the post exchange, I said back. Do you want some, I got an extra piece in my pants here.

Well he got all red and sore and started balling me out but I just let him go ahead without paying no attention at all to him. Then pretty soon he went on with his school.

You see what they do is to take a bunch of us fighting soldiers and form us three or four deep with our guns at high port, which is port only high up so you wont stab one of your pals with your own bayonet. Then you advance to the dummys which is nothing but bundles of twigs bound together tight with wire and then you give your dummy the long point which is lunging at him and then the short point and then you pull it out and play like you was running your bayonet up through your hump neck.

Then the teacher he lines you up with your back turned to him and then he takes a stick about like a bomb stick with a ring about three inches wide tied on to the far end.

Well coming up behind you he touches you on the shoulder and you turn quick just like a cat and run your bayonet through this little ring.

Well this morning when this Corporal come up behind me in his rubber soled shoes he dont touch me on the shoulder with his stick—he punches me hard with it. I whirled around like I was going to run my bayonet through him and missed the ring, but I didn't say nothing at all.

You couldn't hit a church door, he said.

I didn't even bother to answer back but Barney the next time if fresh non-com ever punches me again with that stick of him I think I will make a mistake and miss that ring but just run it into him about two inches, just enough to hurt him a little.

Barney: Well that fresh Corporal done that again to me but I guess he didn't get by with my ruff stuff not so as you could see it with the naked eye.

The way it happened was we was

standing there with our backs to him and he come sneaking up and hit me a cruel belt with that club of his.

Whats the idea, I said. You give me one of them sticks and if you

are so anxious to punch somebody we might try that out, I said. All right, come on over here tomorrow morning and Ill try to accommodate you, he said.

Your on, bo, I said. I will meet you on the field of honor at 10 o'clock tomorrow, you big stiff you,

I said.

So I guess I will have a little respect around this joint even if I have to fight for it. And fear not Barney what I do to this big peace of cheese will be plenty. Bennie.

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Choose your weapon, he said. So being a gentleman I took one at random, leaving him of course the best one.

Shall we fight with masks and pads, he said.

No, never, I said.

So without putting anything on

we took our wooden guns and began

sparring. Well Barney I did not

want to hurt that bird none so I

just played around with him and

was going to let him down easy when

he got sore and made a lunge at

me when I was not ready and just

by chance it caught me around a

little above the neck near the jaw.

Of course taking advantage of me

all.

Well right then and there I made

up my mind to one thing and that

is that Im off that Corporal for

life and no matter what he does now

Ill never give him another tumble.

Bennie.

P. S.—There wasnt such a very

big mark where that thing ac-

identally hit me after all.

### APPLETON'S NEW SPRING BOOKS

Books at gold price. Write for Appleton's Educational, Medical, Fiction and Business and Boys books lists.

American Year Book (to Jan., 1918).

Musgrave: Under Four Flags for France

Whitehair: Out There

Clayton: To Bagdad with the British

Lasker: Checkers and Checkers

Roebrick: Science

Moore: Law of Commercial Paper

Newton: The War Cache

Robt W. Chambers: Barbarians

Emerson Hough: The Restless Sex

Barney: The Way Out

CHOW TZU KONG BOOK SHOP

A241 SZECHUEN ROAD

Opposite C. Bianchi's

like that I was not prepared and thinking it was just to be a little friendly due I let him hit me there on the chin. Well I guess it must have been about a half hour later and they had poured all the water from 6 fire buckets over me when I come to.

Well right then and there I made

up my mind to one thing and that

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

## Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, May 4, 1918.  
Money and Bullion  
The Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate  
@ 107-Ts. 98.46  
@ 7.36-Max. \$126.95

Max. Dollars Market rate: 7.22  
Shih Gold Bars 97% touch Ts. 292  
Bar Silver ..... Ts. 1805  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1805  
Sovereigns:  
Buying rate @ 4/5d.-Ts. 4.47  
@ exch. 7.36-Max. \$6.07

Peking Bar Native Interest ..... .02

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver ..... 49d.  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
Market rate of discount:  
4 m.s. ..... %  
4 m.s. ..... %  
6 m.s. ..... %  
6 m.s. ..... %

Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d.s.  
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 27.25  
Ex. N. Y. on London ..... T.T. \$4761  
Consols ..... £

Exchange Opening Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/5d  
London ..... Demand 4/6  
India ..... T.T. 2882  
Paris ..... T.T. 611  
Paris ..... Demand 612  
New York ..... T.T. 1063  
New York ..... Demand 1063  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 703  
Japan ..... T.T. 488  
Batavia ..... T.T. 224

Banks Buying Rates

London ..... 4 m.s. Cds. 4/7d.  
London ..... 4 m.s. Dcys. 4/8d.  
London ..... 6 m.s. Cds. 4/8d.  
London ..... 6 m.s. Dcys. 4/8d.  
Paris ..... 4 m.s. 639  
New York ..... 4 m.s. Dcys. 1111

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR MAY

Hk. Ts. 4.05	Fr. 4/5d	£1
100 664	Frances 6.73	\$1
0.85 0 1051	Gold 7.31	
100 491	Yen 2.36	
100 15	Rupies 3.70	
100 1.50	Roubles 5.70	
100 1.50	Mex. \$1.50	

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, May 4, 1918.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official Telephones Ts. 8000

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address  
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First Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

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British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98  
The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

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## Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending May 3:-

White Silk.—There has been a good demand for America for both Best and Medium sorts which has very much reduced stocks.

Tea New Style.—Five Lion and Leopard, Ex. 1, 2, Ts. 650 av. Sphinx and Sphinx and Lion, Ex. 1, 2, Ts. 645 av. Lion and Scale, Sheep and Flag, Ex. 1, 2, 3, Ts. 640 av. Gold and Silver Elephant, Ex. 1, 2, Ts. 640 av. Black Lion, Three Arrow, Ts. 625 av. Red Peacock, Ex. 1, Ts. 612 av. Small Buffalo, Ex. 1, Ts. 620 av. Gold Dollar, Ex. 1, Ts. 625 av. Tuscan Filatures 8 coc. Best grade, Ts. 567 av.

## Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write as follows in their report for week ending May 2:-

The market has been quiet during the past week and rates in most Cotton stocks have slightly receded. This is undoubtedly due to a reaction after the pronounced buying activity of the preceding two weeks. Docks are wanted at Ts. 108.

## London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service  
London, May 2.—Today's rubber prices were:-  
Plantation First Latex Crepe:  
Spot: 2s. 4d. paid.  
July to December: 2s. 6d. paid.  
Tendency of Market: Very Dull.  
Quotation, London, May 1:-  
Spot: 2s. 4d. paid.  
July to December: 2s. 6d. paid.  
Tendency of Market: Quiet.

## COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service  
London, May 2.—Today's cotton prices were:-  
Good middling Americans ... 22.04d.  
Cebu ..... 21.77d.  
July ..... 21.16d.

## BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service  
London, May 2.—According to the latest returns the Bank of England rate of Discount is 5% the Proportion of Reserve to Liabilities was 18%.

## Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, May 4, 1918.  
BUSINESS DONE  
Official  
Oriental Cottons @ Ts. 50.50 June  
Shanghai Hotel 6% debts  
Ts. 80.00 cash

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd. (formerly known as Tae Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank, Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital ... \$1,000,000.00  
Reserve Fund ..... \$260,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai.

14, Peking Road.

(Telephone Nos. 2613 and 2614.)

Branches:

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.

Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.

C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD.

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3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up) ... Yen 20,000,000.  
Reserve ..... 12,530,000.

Head Office: Tokyo, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui.

Branches:

Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Moji, Fukuoka, Shimonesaki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Fukagawa (Tokyo), Otaru.

Bankers:

Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd  
The London City and  
Midland Bank, Ltd

New York: The National City Bank of  
New York  
The Guaranty Trust Co.  
of New York

We transact a  
General Banking & Foreign Exchange Business

S. TAKEDA, Manager.

## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter  
1853.

Capital ..... \$1,300,000

Reserve Fund ..... 2,000,000

Reserve Liability of Share  
holders ..... 1,300,000

Head Office: 38 BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E. C.

Court of Directors:

Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman

G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. Deputy Chairman

F. C. Butcher, Esq.

A. H. Compton, Esq.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq.

C. S. Gubbay, Esq.

Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

E. V. D. Parr, Esq.

W. L. Pattenden, Esq.

Bankers:

The Bank of England.

The London City & Midland Bank Limited.

The London County and Westminster Bank, Limited.

The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

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Bangkok, Ipoh, Rangoon

Batavia, Karachi, Saigon

Bombay, Klang, Seremban

Calcutta, Kobo, Singapore

Canton, Kuala-Lumpur, Shanghai

Cebu, Madras, Sourabaya

Colombo, Malacca, Singapore

Delhi, Manila, Tavoy (Lower

Foochow, Medan, Tavoy (Lower

Hankow, Peking, Tientsin)

Hongkong, Penang, Yokohama

London Bankers:

London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.

Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted

Credits granted on approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts, according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Italian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

I. JEZIERSKI, G. CARRERE,

managers for China, Japan and India.

Branches:

London: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.

In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

Paris: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Paris: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

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Paris: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

## BUSINESS AND OFFICIAL NOTCIES

Depots are open for the sale of  
MACHINE-MADE

ICE

at

Hongkew Market  
Malou Market  
Wayside Market  
62 Avenue Joffre  
8 Thorne Road  
69 Yangtzeppoo Road  
6:30 A.M. 4:6 P.M.

10 lbs. ICE will be given in exchange for a METAL CHECK.  
CHECKS are now on sale at the COMPANY'S OFFICES:

8 Thorne Road  
69 Yangtzeppoo Road  
20 CHECKS PRICE \$4.00

ICE Delivered, 2½ Cents per lb.  
Arrangements regarding deliveries can only be made through Head Office, 8 THORNE ROAD.

Shanghai Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ltd.

17714

THE SAVOY HOTEL

No. 21 Broadway, corner Nanjing Road, Shanghai, China.

Special Musical Dinner and Dance Every Evening

Music During Dinner, Dancing After Dinner.

Music by the Savoy Orchestra.

Special features this week:

THE MENDOZAS

The Popular Exponents of Fancy dancing

In the Tango-Boston Waltz, etc. Dinner à la Carte or Table d'Hôte Dainty Dishes a Specialty.

Tables or Private Dining Rooms reserved by request.

Telephone No. 2510.

SZECHWAN PROVINCE EXPORTERS & IMPORTERS. Telegraphic Address: WIDLER, CHUNGKING. A. S. C. Code 5th. Ed. Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.



Born 1915—Still Existing

Peking Union Medical College  
Premedical School

Announcements for the Academic Year 1918-19.

Curriculum: The Premedical School offers a three year course in the fundamental subjects which are prerequisite to the study of medicine. The curriculum includes courses in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, English, Chinese and German. The work in the second and third years is of the grade required in the first two years of the best American Universities. Student who completes the work of the Premedical School satisfactorily will be admitted to the first year of the Medical School without examination.

Medium of Instruction: All courses except those in Chinese language and literature are conducted in English.

Entrance Requirements: Admission to the Premedical School is by examination. To be eligible for the entrance examinations, a candidate must be a graduate of an approved Middle School, and must possess a good working knowledge of English, both oral and written.

Advanced Standing: Admission with advanced standing will be granted to candidates who present suitable credentials showing the completion of one or more years of work of collegiate grade and who pass satisfactory examinations in the subjects for which credit is desired.

Examinations: Examinations for entrance and for advanced standing will be held at Peking, Shanghai and Canton, June 18 to 22, and August 27 to 31, 1918.

Calendar: The first semester opens Tuesday, September 17, 1918, and closes January 31, 1919. The second semester opens February 11, 1919 and closes June 20, 1919. The work of the Medical School will open in September, 1918.

Applications for admission to the entrance examinations and requests for further information should be addressed to

The Dean of the Premedical School, Peking Union Medical College, Peking, China.

17597

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2519.

REGISTRATION OF GERMAN AND AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN SUBJECTS

(Amendment of Permit Condition No. 2.)

Notice is hereby given that Condition 2 of the permits issued to German and Austro-Hungarian Subjects in pursuance of the provisions of Municipal Notification No. 2466 has been amended to read as follows:

"2. Commencing on Wednesday, May 8, 1918, the holder (if a male) is required to present himself in person twice weekly, on Wednesdays and Sundays, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. at the Police Station of his district in order to have his permit checked by the Police."

On and after Wednesday, May 8, all German and Austro-Hungarian male subjects of 16 years of age and upwards are thereupon required to report to the Police twice weekly on Wednesdays and Sundays, instead of once weekly as at present, and this Condition must be strictly observed.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

## MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION

No. 2518.

## SPECIAL CONSTABLES.

The Council invites applications from male residents of the Settlement of 21 years of age and upwards, who are not members of either the Volunteer Corps or the Fire Brigade, for enrolment for service under the Council as Special Constables.

Selected applicants, who will enter into agreements with the Council terminable upon one month's notice, will be required to attend periodical drills, to pass a course in the use of fire arms and to undertake such duty as may be assigned to them entailing under normal circumstances night duty for from three to four hours at a time on not more than three days per week.

Applications for enrolment should be made in writing on marked "Special Constables" and addressed to the Captain Superintendent of Police at the Central Police Station.

By order,  
N. O. LIDDELL,  
Acting Secretary.

Council Room,  
Shanghai, May 4, 1918.

## Russian Lady Dentist

Miss. A. Gauhman

20 Nanking Road,

Time 9-12 : 2-6

Tel. 1916.

17257

## SPECIALIST

(can speak English well)

For

Venerable and Surgical disease.

Man and Woman's disease.

Skin disease and rheumatism

(studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe)

Charge moderate.

Japanese Dr. K. WATANABE,

A.M., M.D.

21 Haining Road (fifth house from

North Szechuan Road)

Tele. North 2279.

17846

## The Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.

The Association has this day removed its Offices to the 1st Floor of the Yangtze Insurance Building.

Shanghai, 30th April, 1918.

17759 M.4.

## The Cathay Trust, Limited (in liquidation)

HOLDERS OF ORDINARY shares are hereby notified that a Fourth dividend of Taels 1.00 per share has been declared and will be payable at the offices of the Liquidator, No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, between the hours of 10 a.m. and noon on and after the 1st May, 1918, against production of the Liquidator's Certificates for endorsement.

F. N. MATTHEWS,  
Liquidator.

17794



## Kingman Bros.

DENTAL SURGEONS

Dental Surgeons of the Philadelphia Dental College and Garretson's Hospital of Oral Surgery, Philadelphia, U.S.A.

Will perform all kinds of dental operations on modern scientific principles, and supply

Teeth of Superior Workmanship in Vulcanite, Gold and Alloy Plates, Gold Crown and Bridge Work.

All work is guaranteed to entire satisfaction.

40, Szechuan Road, Shanghai

17829

## DR. N. L. DOWNS

Surgeon Dentist

Has moved his office to The Yangtze Insurance Building 26 The Bund, 3rd floor. Monday, May 6th.

17829

## AND NOW

Parisienne Model Hat  
FOR THE RACES

We've always made a bid for the Ladies' trade of Shanghai. It keeps us on the jump, alert to the newest fashions—makes this the city style shop in Ladies' hats.

COME SEE THE  
NEW MODELS NOW ON  
DISPLAY

AT  
Silberman's Drapery and  
Outfitting Stores

No. 1 Broadway (Opp. Astor House)

## FAT PEOPLE

Reduce! Benefit your health! We also cure Rheumatism and nervousness.

Turkish Bath and Massage Establishment.

PROF. I. K. SETO,  
25 North Szechuan Road,  
Phone N. 2768.

ANTIMONY  
REGULUS  
(99% Pure)

ALWAYS IN STOCK

Apply, Hupeh Government Smelting Works, Wuchang.

Tel. address "HUEHMIN" 16066

## NOTICE

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has established himself as Consulting Engineer for Structural Engineering at No. 4A Peking Road.

Industrial Buildings a speciality.

C. LUTHY, S.I.A.

Formerly Assist. Eng. for Structural Engineering, Shanghai Municipal Public Works Dept.

Telephone No. Central 1914.

17802

## LYCEUM THEATRE

## AMUSEMENTS

## ISIS THEATRE

CORNER OF JUKONG AND NORTH SZECHUAN ROADS

MATINEE, TODAY AT 3 P.M.

Showing

THE VOICE ON THE WIRE Episodes 13  
THE GRAY GHOST — Episodes 3 and 4

## TONIGHT

Showing

THE POWERFUL AND THRILLING STORY IN 3 ACTS

## BLACK BRITTA

Featuring Elsa Frolich



## THE MOTOR BUCCANEERS

BY EDGAR FRANKLIN

DRAMA IN 2 PARTS

## CAUGHT IN THE ACT-KEYSTONE COMEDY

SHOWING ON  
MONDAY { GRAY GHOST  
6TH MAY EPISODES 5, 6 & 7 (6 PARTS)

## LYCEUM THEATRE

SATURDAY,

MAY 18th.

## Grand Vocal Concert

by

## PROF. GERARD ZALSMAN

(distinguished Dutch Baritone)

Kindly assisted by

Mrs. L. J. Barrett, Mrs. R. Fano, Mrs. L. Isenman

At the piano: Mr. Young.

## Booking Opens at Messrs. Moutrie &amp; Co.

THURSDAY, MAY 9th.

Under the management of A. STROK.

17258

## The Eldorado"

3 Jukong Road.

Tonight and Every Night!

To Complete

"A Perfect Day,"

visit

"The Eldorado."

Come and be

Entertained!

John and Jimmie

Acrobats and Comedians

Miss Sophie

Ragtime Songs and Dances

All Star-Turns!

Prof. Martinez'

Orchestra

Commencing 10 p.m.

MILE. LA RIGOLE,

Famous Danseuse

(Watch for further announcements)



## APOLLO THEATRE: Tonight

The Great Pathé Gold Rooster Film.

THE IRON HEART  
THE IRON HEART

FEATURING

EDWIN ARDEN An

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 18	...	Seattle, etc.	Suwa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
2	...	Vancouver	M eagle	Jap. N.Y.K.	
25	...	San Francisco	Empress of Japan	Jap. C.P.R.	
27	...	San Francisco	K. maru	Jap. C.P.R.	
June 1	...	Seattle, etc.	Africmar	Jap. A. W. A. D.	
10	...	Seattle, etc.	Siberia maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
28	...	San Francisco	Cuomo	A.M. C. & S. Co.	
24	...	San Francisco	China	A.M. C. & S. Co.	

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 8	...	Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Chikuzen maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
10	...	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Yasawa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
11	...	Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Yasawa maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
14	...	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Hirano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
15	...	Kobe	Kumano maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
16	...	Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Yomi maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
18	...	Moli, Kobe & Osaka	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 8	...	Liverpool, etc.	Shidzuki maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	
10	...	London, etc.	Kaga maru	Jap. N.Y.K.	

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 5	...	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Sungklang	Br. B & S.	
6	4:30	Swatow	Swatow	Br. B & S.	
6	4:30	Hinapao	Hinapao	Ch. N.S.N. Co.	
7	4:00	Swatow	Sumatra	Br. B & S.	
7	8:00	Hongkong and Canton	Taihao	Br. I.M. & Co.	
7	11:30	Swatow, Hongkong and Canton	Hinchi	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	
9	11:00	Amoy, Tsinchow & Canton	Sumsa	Jap. O.S.K.	
10	...	Amoy & Swatow	Tamsui	Br. B & S.	
12	...	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Hinbow	Br. B & S.	
14	...	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Lingchow	Br. B & S.	
17	...	Takao via F'chow & Keelung	Sulyung	Br. B & S.	
21	...	Hongkong & Manila	K. hoku maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
28	...	Hongkong	Fushihui maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
June 1	...	Hongkong & Manila	Mexico maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
2	...	Hongkong	China maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
11	...	Hongkong	Canada maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
16	...	Hongkong			

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 5	4 A.M.	Chefoo & Tientsin	Taihao	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	
6	8:00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shinghong	Br. B & S.	
7	...	U. inwania	Yeli maru	Jap. K.M.A.	
7	...	2 A.M. Chefoo & Tientsin	Hinshing	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	
7	8:10	Tainy	S. S. D. A. T.	Jap. S.M.R.	
7	8:00	W. inwai, Chefoo & T'sin	Kingsing	Br. J.M. & Co.	
9	...	Tsinchao, Tientsin & Tainy	Sehong maru	Jap. O.S.K.	
9	10:00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shankin maru	Jap. S.M.R.	
10	...	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Hinshin maru	Br. B & S.	
11	8:00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo & T'sin	Hinshin maru	Br. B & S.	

## FOR RIVER PORTS

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
May 5	...	M.N. Hankow	Kiangyang	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	
6	W.M.	do	Tungting	Br. B & S.	
6	...	do	Kiangshu	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.	
7	...	M.N.	Unshun	Br. B & S.	
7	...	M.N.	Loongwo	Br. J.M. & Co.	
8	...	M.N.	Yohung maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
8	...	M.N.	Poyang	Br. B & S.	
8	...	M.N.	Siangyang maru	Jap. N.K.K.	
10	...	M.N.	Lueyil	Br. B & S.	
11	...	M.N.	Ngankin	Br. B & S.	

\*A.M. M. N.—MIDNIGHT. D. L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Vessels in Harbor and At Woods

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Apr 13	Chinwangtao	Asaka maru	Jap.			
Apr 16	Japan	Amanemnon				
Apr 22	Japan	Capo				
Apr 21	Japan	Daiya maru	1685	Iap. M. B. Co.		
Apr 21	Ch'foo	Hsinfung	1290	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co. KLYW		
Apr 22	Hankow	Hanping	581	Ch. H.Y.P.L. Co.		
Apr 23	Japan	Kotobuki maru	115	Jap. N.Y.K.		
Apr 27	Hongkong	Kurama maru	6262	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co. KLYW		
May 1	...	Katori maru	446	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co. KLYW		
May 1	...	Kiangyang	417	Am. S. O. C. SOCW		
May 25	Japan	Misian				
May 25	Japan	Ousa maru				
May 26	Japan	Shintsu maru				
May 26	Japan	Shinaya maru				
May 2	Hongkong	Sungklang	987	Br. B & S.	CNCW	
May 8	Ch'foo	Shengking	1815	Br. B & S.	CNCW	
May 8	Foochow	Taihao	1216	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co. KLYW		

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

**HANKOW and PORTS.**—The Str. Kiangyang, Captain W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tungting, Captain Terrible, will leave from the French Bund on Monday, May 6, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yohung, Captain Frazer, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, May 10, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin, Captain Newson, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, May 11, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Loongwo, tons 3,925 Capt. Fundelson, will leave on Tuesday, May 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., General Managers Tel. No. 240. Freight Tel. No. 250.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The Co.'s Str. Yohung Maru, Captain Y. Ikeda, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung wharf on Tuesday, May 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ch'ungking, Capt. Methford, will leave on Tuesday, May 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**SWATOW & HONGKONG.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Sungklang, Captain Trowbridge, will leave from the French Bund on Sunday, May 5, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**NINGPO.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Hsin Peking, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R. will leave from the French Bund on Monday, May 6, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ch'ungking, Capt. Methford, will leave on Tuesday, May 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ch'ungking, Capt. Methford, will leave on Tuesday, May 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

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**HANKOW & PORTS.**—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ch'ungking, Capt. Methford, will leave on Tuesday, May 7, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Sw

## SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports  
(For Liverpool)Tons  
SHIDZUOKA MARU ... 12,500  
KAGA MARU ... 12,500

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

SUWA MARU ... 21,000 Capt. T. Sekine, May 19

FUSHIMI MARU ... 21,000 Capt. T. Irisawa, June 18

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and K.-ba)

KASUGA MARU ... 7,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, May 10

CHIKUGO MARU ... 5,000 Capt. K. Soida, May 14

YAMASHIRO MARU ... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, May 21

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE

CHIKUZEN MARU ... 5,000 Capt. N. Nojiri, May 8

YAWATA MARU ... 7,000 Capt. K. Yagiu, May 11

KUMANO MARU ... 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, May 15

OMI MARU ... 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, May 18

FOR JAPAN

HIRANO MARU ... 16,500 Capt. H. Fraser, May 14

KOBÉ TO SEATTLE

KAMO MARU ... 16,000 Capt. R. Shimizu, May 31

FOR HONGKONG

KATORI MARU ... 19,000 June 25

KASHIMA MARU ... 19,000 June 1

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

FUSHIMI MARU ... 21,000 May 20

SUWA MARU ... 21,000 July 22

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila)

AKI MARU ... 12,500 May 22

TANGO MARU ... 14,000 June 19

NIKKO MARU ... 10,000 July 17

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage)

OMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostock, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yulen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yulen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS  
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE  
TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Luxe	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luxe	Mail	Mail
				B. S.	B. S.			
101	101	1	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	1705	1612	102
2085	855	200	0	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1958	1900	102
2245	1112	655	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-East	1700	1658	720
2359	1117	640	84	arr. Tientsin-East	dep. Mukden	1950	1658	710
090	1188	620	84	arr. Mukden	dep. dep.	1920	1645	700
1910	530	2310	524			2200	1600	1040
Local	Mail	3.						
5.	B. S.	B. S.						
715	1130	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin-Central	1705	1612	102
725	1110	—	2.71	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	1615	1602	102
745	1200	—		dep. Tianshaw	dep. Tianshaw	1631	1547	102
1128	1500	—	78	dep. Techow	dep. Techow	1048	926	102
1147	1746	—	148	arr. Tsinanfu	dep. Tsinanfu	808	640	102
1801	2021	—				220	1600	1040
7.	—	220						
800	2031	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr. Tsinanfu	758	1812	8.
1039	2221	—	266	dep. Tsinanfu	dep. Tsinanfu	601	1542	8.
1300	038	—	318	arr. Yenchenfu	dep. Yenchenfu	349	1311	8.
1315	318	—		dep. Yenchenfu	arr. Yenchenfu	388	1256	8.
1558	316	—	377	dep. Lucheng	dep. Lucheng	120	102	8.
1816	440	—		arr. Hsuehfu	dep. Hsuehfu	2338	810	8.
9.	—	420				10.		
630	457	—		dep. Hsuehfu	arr. Pengpu	2329	2007	
1116	523	—	523	arr. Pengpu	dep. Pengpu	1963	1448	
1206	840	—		dep. Chuchow	arr. Chuchow	1946	1472	
1667	1182	—	600	arr. Pukow	dep. Pukow	1648	924	
1848	1300	—	631			1530	728	
Express	Express							
16.	10.							
B. S.	B. S.							
1450	1450	—	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. Nanking-Ferry	1410	1410	
2280	1450	—		dep. Nanking	arr. Nanking	1415	650	
700	2130	—	193	arr. Shanghai-North	dep. Shanghai-North	758	2300	
Yenchenfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line	Lincheng-Tsuechung Branch Line							
910 1300 2130	650 1230 2000	580 1110 1800	580 1110 1800	1110 1800	1110 1800	810 1410 2100		
1020 1450 2230	520 1125 1830	650 1210 1900	650 1210 1900	1125 1830	1125 1830	702 1302 1920		

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

340 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

5 — train has sleep. accom. 1st &amp; 2nd class, 8 — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements  
intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press  
should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.Positions Sought For  
Former War ChiefsJellicoe And Trenchard To Be  
Given Posts As Soon  
As Possible(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 2 — In the House of Commons today Major Baird, Secretary of the Air Board, stated that Sir William Weir was considering the best way of utilising Major-General Trenchard's great qualities.

Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that the Admiralty still hoped to utilise the services of Admiral Sir John Jellicoe in an important position but owing to Sir John Jellicoe's high rank it was not easy to find a position acceptable to him. An important post had been offered to Sir John Jellicoe who, for reasons highly creditable to him, could not accept it.

## News Brevities

Another hawker appeared in the Mixed Court yesterday charged with participation in the rioting near Hongkew Market Wednesday. The man was seen on the street Friday and recognised as one of the rioters by Detective Inspector Reeves.

The inquest on the body of Mr. W. K. Stanton, found dead with a rifle bullet through the head in his home at 25 Wong Ka Shaw Gardens Friday, was begun by Mr. G. W. King, the British coroner, yesterday. Evidence of identification was taken and the inquiry was then adjourned until next Wednesday.

Forty-five deaths were recorded among the 59 cases of cerebro-spinal fever in Hongkong for the week ending April 27.

The Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Lieutenant G. B. S. McPain of the British Air Service, it is learned.

The British Postmaster desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of books, magazines, etc., from Messdames W. McIntosh, R. W. Ross, A. S. Fearon, D. McAlister, C. Allan, Messrs. Maitland and Co., Butterfield and Swire, Dowdell and Co., Maitland and Fearon, Shipping and Engineering, British Postal Agents at Hankow and Ningpo, Messrs. F. L. Marshall, W. Wanderlead, A. S. P. White-Cooper, F. L. Robbins, R. S. Adams, A. L. Anderson, A. C. Newcomb, G. H. Benwell, R. F. C. Master, C. Howard, W. Stevenson, R. Marcel, D. L. H., E. W. N. and Anon.

Mr. M. de Nascimento, Secretary of the Portuguese Legation, who has been acting Consul General at Shanghai and latterly took charge of the Consulate at Canton, is now in Shanghai en route for Peking, where he will resume his previous position.

The British Postmaster announces that British Postal Orders are now payable in India at the fixed rate of 1s. 6d. per rupee instead of 1s. 5d.

Mr. Thomas Sammons, United States Consul-General, was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Society for Constructive Endeavor yesterday at the Oriental Hotel. He has been recently elected an honorary member of the organisation. Mr. C. T. Wang made a report on the progress of the membership campaign for the American Red Cross Society. In the absence of the President, Mr. C. C. Nieh, Mr. Y. C. Tong, vice-president, presided at the meeting.

A Chinese boatman and a tailor were charged in the Mixed Court yesterday with being implicated in an armed robbery at Kaoshing in which \$1,600 in currency, 400 ten-cent pieces and a quantity of jewelry were stolen. The case was remanded for two weeks.

A petition made by Mr. M. L. Heen for letters of administration to be issued to him in the estate of Mr. Henry A. Jaeger, who died in Shanghai in December, 1916, was heard in the United States Court for China before Judge Charles S. Lobinger yesterday. The petition was granted. The petitioner was authorized to pay all claims against the estate and ordered to distribute the balance of the assets, two-thirds to the guardian of the decedent's minor child and the remaining third to the widow.

OPERATIONS IN EGYPT  
(Reuter's Agency War Service)  
London, May 2 — An official despatch from Palestine reports: We resumed our operations westward of the Jordan yesterday. While our infantry attacked the enemy in the foothills southwest and southward of Es Salt, the Australian mounted troops entered the village and took thirty-three Germans and 317 Turks prisoners. During these operations the mounted brigade which watched the crossings of the Jordan at Jisr-ed-Dami was attacked and forced back by a superior force of the enemy who had crossed the river during the night. The batteries of horse-artillery supporting this brigade in the very difficult and broken country were obliged to abandon nine guns. The necessary support for the detached brigade was immediately forthcoming.

Our operations are proceeding. We repulsed local attacks at several points westward of the Jordan.

Royal Flying Corps  
Convalescent Home(Overseas Club Fund)  
The following donations to the above fund have been received:  
Anon ..... \$100.00  
Rev. W. Hopkins Rees ..... 10.00  
Capt. W. Henderson ..... 5.00  
"Found Money" ..... 2.00  
H. A. Macray ..... 50.00  
\$167.00  
W. C. D. Turner ..... 10.00  
L. Midwood ..... 50.00  
Tis. 60.00  
A. H. Hallam.  
Hon. Treasurer,  
Shanghai Branch.

## Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.  
Kitano Maru ..... Apr. 17  
For Liverpool  
Iyo Maru ..... Apr. 6  
For San Francisco  
Tenyo Maru

# Business and Official Notices

## Shanghai Race Club

Spring Race Meeting, 1918.  
13th, 14th and 15th May.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION have been sent to Members and their wives.

A LIMITED number of Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand can be obtained from the Secretary, on the nomination of any Member, with the approval of the Stewards, on or before 4 p.m., on Saturday, 11th May, at a cost of \$10 each.

APPLICATIONS FOR GRAND STAND TICKETS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY CASH.

The issue of Free Tickets of Admission to the Grand Stand for Ladies is limited to the Wives and Daughters of Grand Stand Ticket Holders.

Tickets of Admission for the three Official Race Days and Off Day, to the unreserved part of the Enclosure only, may be obtained at the Gate or from Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, Ltd.

Price, \$6 each for Gentlemen.  
\$3 each for Ladies.

Single Day Tickets are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, \$3 each for Gentlemen.  
\$2 each for Ladies.

Tickets for the "Off" Day are obtainable at the Gate only.

Price, \$1 each.

Tiffin and Tea Tickets for Members and Grand Stand Ticket-holders only, may be obtained at the Grand Stand on the Race Days.

Price, Tiffin Tickets, \$2 each.  
Tea Tickets, \$0.50 each.

The Tiffin interval will be after the Third Race each day.

THE RACES WILL COMMENCE PUNCTUALLY AT 11.30 A.M. EACH DAY.

By Order of the Stewards,  
A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

17853

## The Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited

### NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

A Dividend at the rate of Thirty per cent., being Eighteen Dollars per Share, on the Paid-up Capital of the above Association, has been declared payable, in Taels at Exchange 73, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China or the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai, on and after this date, to Shareholders of Record on the 22nd April, 1918.

By Orders of the Board of Directors,  
W. S. JACKSON  
General Manager.

Shanghai, 29th April, 1918.

17761

## Fresh Butter.

### "DAISY" BRAND "MEADOW" BRAND

We beg to notify our Customers that owing to the difficulty in securing supplies, we are temporarily out of stock of Fresh Butter but we are expecting a large shipment to arrive early in May, sufficient to meet all requirements for some considerable time.

GEDDES & CO., LTD.  
Importers.

## OVERSEAS CLUB

Members are kindly directed to the Special Performance, given under our President's patronage, by HARMSTON'S CIRCUS on Monday, May 6th. Members will oblige by keeping the date in mind, attending and bringing their friends with them. Mr. Harmston is giving us most generous terms, and it is hoped that a considerable sum will be secured for the R.F.C. Convalescent Home.

For the Committee,  
HAROLD BROWETT,  
Vice-President.

May 2nd, 1918.

(This space kindly lent by Garner, Quelch & Co.)

## Notice To Mariners No. 657.

China Sea.

Foochow District.

Min River.

Kinpai Middle Ground—  
Southern Channel.

Buoy Established.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Red Conical Buoy has been established in about 9 feet of water to mark the channel to the southward of the Kinpai Middle Ground, Min River. From the Buoy the Headland on the southern side of the Kinpai Pass bears N. 69° E., distance 3 2/3 cables.

All bearings given are magnetic and depths are those of Low Water of Spring Tides.

By Order of the Inspector General of Customs.

T. J. Eldridge,  
Deputy-Coast Inspector,  
for Coast Inspector.

THE MARITIME CUSTOMS,  
Coast Inspector's Office,  
Shanghai, 4th May, 1918.

## Shanghai Race Club

### SPRING RACE MEETING, 1918

#### NOTICE

Only Bank-notes issued by the following Banks in Shanghai will be accepted at this Race Meeting:—

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Bank of China (Shanghai Issue) and Communications (Shanghai Issue)

Bank of Taiwan

Banque Belge Pour l'Etranger

Banque de l'Indo Chine

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Commercial Bank of China

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

International Banking Corporation

Mercantile Bank of India

Netherlands Trading Society (Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij)

Russ-Asiatic Bank

Yokohama Specie Bank.

By Order of the Stewards,

A. W. OLSEN,  
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

17852

17 MAI.

Til festligholdelse av dagen avholdes middag paa Palace Hotel kl. 8 p.m. Liste til tegning er utlaat paa Generalkonsulatet. Norske damer, der tegnes, indbydes av komiteen. Listen inndrages 14 ds.

Det norske Generalkonsulat i Shanghai 4 mai 1918.

T. KNUDTZON,  
fung. Generalkonsul.

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 17 & 19

## W. Z. ZEE & SONS

(ZUNG LEE & SONS, ESTABLISHED 1895)  
1A299 BROADWAY & G17 TIENDONG ROAD, SHANGHAI.

stocks of  
Metals, Hardware and Sundries.  
CONTRACTORS TO  
GOVERNMENTS, MUNICIPALITIES, RAILWAYS, TRAMWAYS, ETC.

General Office  
Phone Central 1860

Chinese Dept.  
Phone Central 1625

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.  
IMPORTERS - EXPORTERS  
STEEL PRODUCTS, PROVISIONS  
PAPER, CHEMICALS, LEATHER

HOME OFFICE  
210 California St.  
SAN FRANCISCO

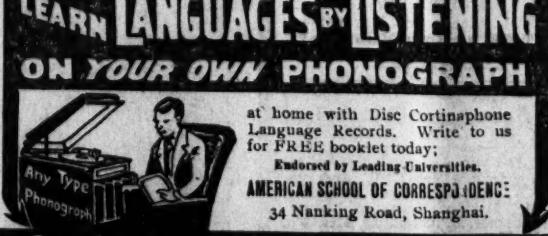
6 Klukiang Road  
JAPAN BRANCH  
KNAPP & BAXTER OF JAPAN, LTD.  
75 Main St.  
YOKOHAMA

## FILING CABINETS In Steel and Polished Oak AND SUPPLIES

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.  
4 Canton Rd., Shanghai  
Tel. 4778

  
The Stewart  
AUTOGUARD  
Guards you and your car against the annoying, troublesome and, sometimes, expensive accidents, which you are sure to meet with sooner or later.  
For particulars, apply to the Sole Agents.

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

LEARN LANGUAGES BY LISTENING  
ON YOUR OWN PHONOGRAPH  
  
at home with Disc Cortinaphone Language Records. Write to us for FREE booklet today!  
Endorsed by Leading Universities.  
AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE  
34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.  
Spanish-French-English-Italian-German

## GREAT CHEAP SALE for two weeks only

Beginning Monday, May 6th

Laces, Embroideries, etc. at greatly reduced prices, lowest in town.

Call and Inspect

The Lace Bazaar Co.  
88 Szechuan Road

### EDUCATIONAL

LADY with knowledge of music, French, English and Russian languages, gives lessons, would accept position in office or as private secretary. Apply to Box 177, THE CHINA PRESS.

### TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consultative, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nien-yun, c/o 1 Museum Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

### MISCELLANEOUS

FREE SERVICES: Anything you can't buy, or sell, on reasonable terms, or wish to inquire and know something. Apply to Cosmopolitan Exchange, 17 Nanking Road.

### OFFICES, TO LET

17 MUSEUM ROAD, ground floor, sets of large offices and godowns, ready for occupation. Tls. 220. Apply to 10 Yangtzeopoo Road. Also offices to let in THE CHINA PRESS Building.

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents. a Word  
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must  
be Prepaid

Replies must be  
called for

### SITUATIONS WANTED

POLISH MAN, who has several years' experience, in mercantile firms and banking offices, bookkeeper, with knowledge of English, French, Russian, desires position, 1st-class references. Apply to Box 209, THE CHINA PRESS.

17842 M.8.

WANTED position by young man, knowledge of English, French and Russian. Moderate salary. Outports no objection. Please apply to Box 208, THE CHINA PRESS.

17841 M.5.

CHINESE possessing fair education in English and Chinese wants secretaryship, interpretation, clerkship, proofreading. Good pay necessary. Apply to Box 217, THE CHINA PRESS.

17859 M.7.

RUSSIAN young lady seeks position with children. Terms quite moderate. Knowledge of English limited. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.

17855 M.8.

EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer, British, desires position afternoons only. Apply to Box 199, THE CHINA PRESS.

17828 M.7.

AMERICAN college graduate, experienced office executive, typist, correspondent, knowing several languages. Seeks position. Willing to travel. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS.

17833 M.7.

TO LET: Two nicely furnished rooms with board, Western district, American family, immediate occupation. Apply to Box 203, THE CHINA PRESS.

17832 M.7.

TO LET: Western district, two well-furnished rooms, in private family, with board if required. Apply to Box 206, THE CHINA PRESS.

17837 M.7.

TO LET: Well-furnished residential flat, near Bund, every convenience, suitable for gentleman or married couple requiring first-class house. Apply to Box 198, THE CHINA PRESS.

17827 M.7.

TO LET: Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate. Apply to 12 Fearnor Road.

17826 M.8.

TO LET: Central location near Bund, two large and exceptionally well-furnished airy bedrooms, suitable for bachelors or married couples. Good board. Phone and elevator. Occupation June 1st. Apply to Box 196, THE CHINA PRESS.

17822 M.7.

TO LET: Large handsomely furnished room in private flat, with couple only. Private bath, hot and cold water and shower attached. Telephone, near Bund, no board, to one gentleman only. Apply to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.

17809

TO LET: No. 20 Robinson Road. A residence of eight excellent rooms with attic, garage and outhouses, building thoroughly renovated. Rent Tls. 75. Apply premises or Hammond, No. 38 Nanking Road.

17849 M.5.

TO LET: A very convenient unpretentious four large roomed house, very well-furnished; has large attic for another room, garage and small garden. Lease of one year or longer. Tls. 115 monthly. Apply to Box 202, THE CHINA PRESS.

17832 M.5.

TO LET: Elegant 7 roomed detached residence, best part European district, from July 1st. Rent Tls. 110. Apply to Box 191, THE CHINA PRESS.

17810

TO LET: 484 Rue Eugene Bard, at Dubail tram. Excellent 6 roomed semi-detached residence. Rent Tls. 70. Apply premises or Hammond, 38 Nanking Road.

17798 M.4.

Amusement Advertising  
will be found on  
Page 17

### APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE  
14-15 Quinsian Gardens

Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and veranda), to let. Good table. Telephone North 482.

### SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, by an American firm, capable and competent engineer salesman; one used to estimating and figuring on interior building construction. Must be able to understand blueprints. References desired. Apply to Box 212, THE CHINA PRESS.

17851 M.8.

WANTED: First-class accountant. Reply stating nationality, salary expected. Applications will be considered strictly confidential. Apply to Box 216, THE CHINA PRESS.

# The Romance of Billy Sunday's "Rodey" and the Grand Opera Prima Donna



"Rodey"—Homer Rodeheaver and the Trombone that Helped Make Him Famous as Organizer and Leader of the Great "Billy" Sunday Choir.

## How the Famous Trombonist of the "Sawdust Trail" Fell in Love With the Metropolitan Star Despite All

### the Evangelist's Warnings Why He Oughtn't

PHILOSOPHERS and other savants never have been able to agree on a definition of love. There is one thing, however, they all admit. That is that love is no respecter of persons. Sometimes it causes great embarrassments for young people who fall in love with each other when there are serious reasons why they shouldn't.

A striking example of this "unreasonable" love is the remarkable romance of Homer Rodeheaver, Billy Sunday's "man Friday," and the beautiful May Peterson, who, according to Billy Sunday's often quoted sermons about the stage, is one of "The Devil's Brats"—as he has frequently called all actresses.

Almost from the first time they fixed their eyes upon each other, in the midst of a revival meeting, these two have been convinced that they could never live without each other. They tried for a long time to convince themselves their hearts were foolish; that it was just a passing fancy. They tried the plan of not seeing each other—not even writing. But it was no use. They decided love must have its way.

And yet as Sunday would see it, no doubt, there are many reasons why they should never marry each other.

"Rodey," as the evangelist affectionately calls him, is, next to Sunday himself, the principal factor in every Billy Sunday revival. His trombone always leads the big revival choirs. Whenever Billy Sunday mounts the platform "Rodey" and his trombone are already there. Sunday has often said "Rodey" is just as responsible for bringing in the trail hitters as he himself.

Miss Peterson is one of the famous prima donnas of New York's Metropolitan Opera Company. Billy Sunday says her whole profession is vicious. In many of her roles she wears the extremely low-necked gowns which Billy Sunday declares are among "sin's worst abominations." Sometimes, even, her opera costumes are extremely diaphanous, the kind that Billy Sunday says make "even a bad man blush." She is a highly successful star of that same stage to which Billy Sunday usually refers as the recruiting place for Hades."

"Rodey" has always boasted that whatever his "chief" says is "a good thing to bet on—he's always right." Every time the revivalist has preached one of his famous sermons against the stage and its people "Rodey" has followed by leading the choir with especial gusto. So, according to both him and Billy Sunday, he should never have fallen in love with a prima donna. Billy Sunday hasn't had anything to say about it yet, so no one knows if he will make an exception in the case of his trombone playing assistant and thus relieve one of the embarrassments in the romance.

On her part, too, there are lots of reasons why Miss Peterson is embarrassed by the choice her heart has made.

She always has said that she didn't believe any grand opera prima donna had a right to marry. Just a short time ago she said to one of her audiences:

"I should love nothing better in the world than to marry and have quantities of children, but then I would have to give up grand operas and the stage, and I do not believe any singer should do that. My father told me my voice was given me that I might bring happiness to others and do good in the

world, and I believe him. I would be shirking my duty to the world if I entered upon the duties of a home. I would like to, but I know I mustn't."

She said that while she was vainly trying to persuade herself that she could be happy without acknowledging to herself that she really was in love with the trombone player and that she'd never, never marry him. Now the engagement is formally announced by which the prima donna admits that the only way out of her dilemma she has found is to embarrass herself by doing what she oughtn't to do because love makes her want to.

One of the strange things about the romance of "Rodey" and the grand opera prima donna is that its foundation was the Methodist hymn book.

Billy Sunday has always said the best way to "get at" a sinner's heart is to bring him under the spell of a "good, old Methodist hymn." It was because Rodeheaver could play Methodist hymns on his trombone better than anybody else could sing them that he took the trombone player into his partnership.

"Whoever sings a good hymn, and puts his heart into it, will never want to go to such degrading places as the theatre and the opera for music," Sunday says in his sermons.

"He won't have room in his soul for the music of the devil." "Rodey" has always agreed to that.

"The best training any singer can have for grand opera is to be found in the Methodist hymn book," says Miss Peterson. All who can sing one of the old hymns and sing it well, are intended for opera—and will succeed there if they work hard enough," she explains.

"Grand opera is one of the silly, inane accessories of the foolish clique of vice-ridden hypocrites we call society," Billy Sunday says in his sermons. Will the prima donna whom "Rodey" loves persuade the evangelist to change his mind about grand opera for "Rodey's" sake? Or will "Rodey" change his mind about hymns being better music than grand opera? Or will Miss Peterson change hers about hymn singing being only a stepping stone to the footlights?

Just a few years ago Miss Peterson was a choir girl in a church at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, of which her father was the pastor. The members of the church had complimented her upon the "pretty way" she sang hymns ever since she joined her father's choir, so when she had saved three hundred dollars she announced that she was going to a big city to study music.

She went to Chicago, where a voice teacher heard her, and advised her to go abroad, saying that she evidently had enjoyed exceptionally splendid training at home.

"The expert was astonished when I told him I had never sung anything but hymns," Miss Peterson says. "Then he said hymn singing must be mighty fine training."

The future prima donna went to Paris and Rome, and studied with great teachers, all of whom agreed that the hymns she sang at home had been invaluable preliminary training.

After her triumphs in Paris, London, Petergrad and other centres of grand opera in Europe, Miss Peterson returned to her native land and became the youngest prima donna at the great Metropolitan, and declared she would never fall in love, because that would take her from the stage.

Then Billy Sunday opened his New York revival campaign, and his managers sought for singers to lead the great choir of hundreds of voices planned for the Billy Sunday Tabernacle.

When the call was sent out for volunteers for the choir there appeared at the choir-master's office in the Tabernacle a pretty young woman, who said she would be glad to sing as often as they wanted her. They asked her name and she replied, just "May Peterson."

"That's the same name as that of one of our great prima donnas," said the choirmaster. He was speechless when the volunteer replied, "Yes, and we're the same person."

On the opening night of the revival campaign Miss Peterson sang in the front row of the choir when the first hymn was called for. "Rodey" led with his trombone. His experienced ear detected the beautiful tones lifting high above the chorus of amateur voices. He turned to look for the singer and his eyes looked full into the pretty ones of



Miss May Peterson, the Choir Singer Who Became Metropolitan Grand Opera Star and Who Has Promised to Marry Mr. Rodeheaver.



Georgie Gay, whose \$20,000 Judgement Against Mr. Rodeheaver for Breach of Promise of Marriage Was Compromised for \$5,000 Just Before the New Engagement Was Announced.

claring that he had promised to marry her and had changed his mind. The courts in Chicago awarded her \$20,000. When the time came for "Rodey" to pay the judgment, however, his former fiancee relented and told him she would be satisfied with only \$5,000, which he gave her.

Sunday was greatly disappointed when this romance of "Rodey's" was shattered. Whether he will give his favor to the new one depends, perhaps, upon whether he can forgive Miss Peterson for being a prima donna because of her fondness for the same hymns "Rodey" plays.

# New Spring Walking Dresses

Sober Colors and Lines in the Season's Gowns Are Dictated by the Sober Days of War



(“Lucile”  
Models)

A Smart Example of the Simplicity of the New Season's Apparel

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous “Lucile” of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in style for well-dressed women. Lady Duff-Gordon’s Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion. Lady Duff-Gordon’s American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and N. Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon  
("LUCILE")

TWO marked departures will register themselves upon the consciousness of the looker-on when smart folk meet this Spring. He or she will be struck first with the new soberness of colors; second, with the strikingly new silhouette.

The entry of this country into the world struggle for the ideals of democracy have tempered the gayety of your nation. The new solemnity of mood is being reflected in the selection of Spring and Summer wardrobes. Sober colors will dominate. Dark blue will be more generally worn than ever before for walking suits and for utility gowns. But the sedate shade will also be employed in trimmings and in combination with other colors.

Taupe will be second only in

favor for street costume. That color, that is a mingling of the dun of a dust cloud and the gray of smoke, yet has a warmth and individuality that are prepossessing, will be the queen consort of colors, provided you will accept the figure that dark blue is to be king.

The monarch of Spring colors will, however, be changeable in moods. The blue will be graduated from a cheerful shade of Spring-like tone to the stately hue we have for several seasons known as midnight blue. Occasionally you will find it touched to brightness by the introduction of rose color.

Taupe, which we have previously seen combined in relieving company of rose and yellow, has transferred its society to blue.



A Conservative Spring Model for a Utility Suit

Startling Tightness of Drapery Below the Knees

## TELLS BRITAIN'S SHARE IN GREAT SACRIFICE

Gen. Kenyon Cites Figures For  
A New York Association—  
Says She'll Go On

### TELEGRAM TO PRESIDENT

Wires Mr. Wilson That His Poise  
And Courage Give An Example To The World

New York, March 28.—Brig. Gen. L. R. Kenyon of the British Army, addressing the Broadway Association at the Hotel McAlpin yesterday, uttered a warning against the "German propaganda" which pretends that England has not done her full share in the war and that her colonies and her allies bear the chief burden of sacrifice. General Kenyon quoted statistics of British casualties showing that England and Wales, supplying 70 per cent of the total armed forces sent into the war by the British Empire, sustained 76 per cent of the casualties, as compared to 24 per cent of the total casualties sustained by Scotland, Ireland, Canada, Australia, and all the other colonies.

"We need not go very far to find the source of these lies," declared General Kenyon. "They are spread by German propagandists to create distrust and discord among the nations allied against Germany in this war for democracy."

He pointed out that if it had not been for the British Navy the Atlantic Ocean by this time would have been virtually a German lake and Germany would have brought the havoc of war to this side of the world. As to the land forces, official reports on the relative proportions of men in the British forces as compared to the populations contributing, exclusive of India and Africa, showed that England had given one out of every seven men, Wales one out of every eleven men, Scotland one out of every twenty-six, and the Dominions one out of every fifteen. The relative proportions of men and casualties were:

P. C. of P. C.  
Armed of Cas-  
Forces ualities.

England and Wales	70	76
Scotland	8	10
Ireland	6	6
Colonies	16	8

"These figures," said General Kenyon, "tell the story. The British peoples have done their share and are prepared to keep on doing their share. We are fighting for a cause dearer to us than life, and we will sacrifice gladly and willingly that the cause may win. In one month last November, when the front was active, we lost 125,000 men. Such a list would have taken up every page of The New York Times from the first to the last for several days."

With reference to the present German offensive, General Kenyon said: "It doesn't matter if we have several setbacks, we have got to see this thing through."

Governor Whitman was to have been one of the speakers at the luncheon but legislative business in Albany prevented his attendance. Governor Edge of New Jersey devoted his address to a discussion of the proposed traffic tunnel under the Hudson, which has already been voted for by the New Jersey Legislature. The Governor told of the appropriation by his State for making surveys and promised that as soon as New York undertook by legislative enactment to pay its half of the total expense, he would call a special session of the New Jersey Legislature to put the project through. He estimated the total cost of the project at \$12,000,000. He also advocated a belt connection of all of the railroads now having terminals in New Jersey.

Jefferson D. Thompson presided. Another speaker was the new Deputy Police Commissioner for traffic, John A. Harris. The following telegram was sent to President Wilson:

To The President, Washington, D. C.:

The Broadway Association of New York, composed of 600 business men, assembled today, by a rising unanimous vote send this message of confidence and good-will to you in this hour of the nation's trial: Your poise and courage in the crucial events of the week have proved an example and an inspiration to the democratic peoples of the world, united now and for ever for justice, humanity, and freedom.

JEFFERSON DE MOTT,  
President.

## SPAIN TAKES ISSUE WITH GERMAN PLAN

Refuses To Accept Berlin's  
Claim To Control Over  
Spanish Coastal Trade

Madrid, March 15.—Spain has at last reached the point when it says to Germany that it does not and cannot accept the policy of the latter in regard to Spanish shipping, and that a new understanding must be immediately developed. If this does not appear a very extreme measure it is at least going somewhat farther than Spain has ventured before. The Government has informed Berlin that it cannot accept the latter's recent declarations amounting to an exercise of complete control over Spanish coastal trade, and the regarding of nearly everything that is carried by Spanish ships on the high seas as contraband of war, even such unwarlike material as paper pulp being proscribed.

It appears that some strong resistance will be offered now and the negotiations of the immediate future are regarded with anxiety. Nevertheless it must be said that the Cabinet is far from being agreed in the matter. There is a majority, backed by public opinion, that believes the time has come when Spain, in defense of her legitimate interests, must break off all diplomatic relations with Germany, but the minority, which takes the extraordinary attitude that Germany is justified in torpedoing the Spanish ships because what they carry is contraband of war, is powerful, and thus it is said that Spanish diplomacy is paralyzed by ultramontane and militarist influences. This situation is reflected in the laconic and indefinite statements made by the Premier from time to time upon the situation, and causes continual rumors of Cabinet dissensions which may bring about a collapse of the Government.

Upon this and other sinkings, Senor Gimeno, a firm friend of the Allies, according to the Romanones standard, has made some plain statements. He has said, among other things, that the national life of Spain will be gravely endangered if the criterion is applied that a ship may be sunk by one of the belligerents if it carries a very small proportion of its cargo which is definitely regarded as contraband, but which is arbitrarily judged as such by the said belligerent.

One of the pro-German newspapers, *El Debate*, is now making an attack upon the Premier, on the ground that he is financially interested in some of the shipping companies that have suffered by the torpedoings and which have been engaged in carrying contraband and the Premier has replied. He says he had read the article on the torpedoing of the *Giralda* and the imputations made against him, and all he has to say is that at the request of a number of friends that he would take an interest in a Spanish company which had for its object the transport of coal between Spanish ports—an affair that had no connection whatever with the work of government—that he had employed some of the savings he had made from his professional labors in this way and was nominated as a vice-president of the company, at only one of whose meetings he put in an attendance; that when he accepted the office of Premier he at once resigned that vice-presidency and sold all his shares in the company, not feeling himself to be in a position to give any further attention to the business; that during the few months he was associated with the company the steamship *Giralda* had nothing to do with it in any way, neither in the way of being owned or leased by the company, and that this appears to have been the case up to the end of last December, and consequently it is not true that he has ever had anything to do with the *Giralda* or the transport of pyrites.

The leading Conservative journal, *La Epoca*, which, till quite recently, stuck out staunchly for the most perfect neutrality, is now one of the most open advocates of a change of policy, and is not for any more temporizing. The important newspaper, *El Imparcial*, in a strong editorial upon the subject, says that it will have to be understood that nothing carried by the Spanish ships may be declared as contraband of war except projectiles and the materials for making them, and that Germany cannot torpedo Spanish ships unless she satisfies herself that such contraband is being carried. It is added that it is clearly evident that Spain cannot accept the declarations of contraband as made by the German Government, that she does not recognize the license of the submarines to torpedo without limit, and that clause 13 of the Hague Convention does not prevent her from importing arms and munitions. *La Epoca*, speaking for an opposite political party, approves of these sentiments, and says that it agrees with its contemporary that the time has come to do something more than fold arms and send ineffectual notes to Berlin, when Spanish ships are being continually sent to the bottom.

Despite the other serious cases that have arisen since, it appears that that of the *Giralda*, which is the only one upon which Germany has yet replied, is to be made the test. The circumstances in this case are overwhelmingly against Germany, who has not a shadow of excuse, but yet refuses all satisfaction. The ship was proceeding from Huelva to Palsajes with a cargo of iron pyrites only, and when the commander of the submarine questioned the captain as to her destination, he asked where Palsajes was, saying he

had never heard of such a place. The German commander was informed that it was an important port in the north of Spain, and on its being pointed out to him on the map his only comment was that it was very close to France and he assumed that the *Giralda* was going there. It is obvious that protests are useless in face of such an attitude. Firearms and bombs were being brought on the deck of the submarine while the captain of the *Giralda* was being questioned. The story has been circulated by the Germanophiles that the submarine had previous cause to be suspicious of the *Giralda*, her cargo, and her destinations, but Captain Diaz, who was in command of the ship, said that no question had ever been put to him, nor was there ever any ground for suspicion.

It is clear that notwithstanding their arrogant declaration a section of the Germanophiles in Madrid are uneasy in this matter. One of their newspapers, *La Accion*, is quite candid, and meets with the reprobation of some of its supporters in consequence. "This case of the *Giralda*," says *La Accion*, "like some others which have occurred since the war began, appears to make it clear that the honor and the rights of our flag have been attacked. If that is the case, we feel confident that Germany, when she comes to know the full facts of this torpedoing, will give us satisfaction. It could not be otherwise, because in the political and diplomatic relations of the two countries there is no cause not any interest which could in any degree explain any deliberate scheme on the part of Germany to make an enemy of us. We believe, on the contrary, that it cannot be convenient to Germany to awaken angry feelings in a country in which she has counted upon so much deep sympathy."

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# AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 5, 1918

## Autos Will Take The Lead In Exports After The War

U. S. Must Look To Her Laurels, Says Official Of General Motors—Fifty Million Cars Will Be Needed

By P. S. Steenstrup  
(General Manager, General Motors Export Company).

During 1916, 21,000 trucks valued at \$56,000,000; 56,000 passenger cars valued at \$40,000,000, and \$22,000,000 worth of parts were exported from the United States, a total of \$118,000,000. During 1917, 10,000 trucks valued at \$42,000,000, 65,000 passenger cars valued at \$48,000,000, and \$27,000,000 worth of parts were exported, a total of \$117,000,000. These exports should be compared with the total production of motor cars, which during the last five seasons were approximately as follows:

1913—500,000 valued at \$425,000,000  
1914—570,000 valued at \$480,000,000  
1915—890,000 valued at \$690,000,000  
1916—1,580,000 valued at \$915,000,000  
1917—1,970,000 valued at \$1,330,000,000

With these figures should be compared the estimated total European production of from 160,000 to 150,000 cars during 1914, the last normal year prior to the war (exact figures are not available).

The future measure of civilisation in any country will probably be the number of automobiles in that country. No other agency has been as influential in increasing the knowledge and wealth of all peoples on earth.

When we consider what the motor car has already done for this country we can get an inkling of what the motor car will do for other countries in the near future and of the tremendous future possibilities of the motor car business in all foreign countries.

### 500,000 Cars Required

Should we take a slide rule and calculate the number of automobiles required in the world (per capita) if all the countries were as well supplied with motor cars as this country we would find the astonishing figure of approximately 50,000,000 motor cars. While it probably will take many generations for some foreign countries to reach the degree of civilisation of the United States, that goal will be bridged some day, and it will be some bridge, when it is remembered in the world outside of America there are today probably fewer than 1,000,000 motor cars.

In considering the future development of the motor car business throughout the world we must not lose sight of the fact that during the war the nations of the world have run into our debt in an amount greater than their total debt to us at the outbreak of the war. In addition to that the world has been sending us gold in enormous quantities in payment for food and war materials. When the war is over and the governments come to discharge their indebtedness to us, being short of gold, they will naturally wish to pay in goods or services. We must not lose sight of the fact that under the stimulus of war demands our manufacturing facilities and our production of all products, whether manufactured or raw material, have reached a capacity exceeding our ability to compete. After the war when we will be in the position of having a surplus for exportation and yet finding all the other countries anxious to ship us goods in order to thereby discharge their debts.

We have for the last two years "suffered" from war prosperity rather than benefited thereby, as our production has been of an unnatural kind and not due to the natural increase of trade, but because of the tremendous requirements of the nations at war they had to resort to the use of our manufacturing facilities while their own were unavailable.

### U. S. Should Look To Laurels

It is therefore well that we should ponder over the best means of maintaining our trade in the overseas countries after the war, especially in the lines which were, and will be, manufactured in Europe and which European countries will be able to export. Europe owes us a lot of money; she owes large amounts to various other countries not at war, which have been exporting raw materials of all kinds. After the war is over, if Great Britain wishes to pay Argentina for meat in motor cars she will not find it easier to sell her motor cars there than we if we demand cash in New York. Will not like conditions obtain in many other places throughout the world?

Economists seem to agree that immediately after the war there will be a period of tremendous industrial expansion, when, in addition to supplying our own delayed requirements, we will also be called upon to supply certain requirements of many European countries, at least until they can get ready to take care of themselves. I believe we must look ahead and beyond that period and prepare for the time when this artificial demand will cease and when we will have to face a contraction of commercial business in this country added to the stoppage of the manufacture of war supplies.

Then our American manufacturers will finally and definitely wake up to the importance of export trade and make belated efforts to rehabilitate domestic business contraction by increased export business.

Unless our financial institutions, when that time comes, are in a position to assist us to meet European competition in foreign fields by such a variety of terms as the occasion may demand, we shall find ourselves intent to retain the business which was so easily gotten during the war

the time domestic business has a spurt, that is the time to be long-headed enough to take care of the export business as well as the domestic business and not, as many have done in years gone by, sacrifice the export business with little or no ceremony when there is a domestic demand sufficient to take care of our production.

### Difficulties Of Exporters

If the difficulties which are confronting American exporters after the war were fully appreciated by lawmakers there would be no hesitancy about passing the Webb bill, which has been approved twice in the House, but which still remains a bill only and not a law. If our exporters were at a disadvantage before the war, they surely will be so after the war, if our European competitors are going to be able to combine while co-operation is denied us. In Great Britain the manufacturers are all alive to the competition to come; intensive industrial co-operation is planned; research work is encouraged, and financing plans are being developed by the government in aid of exporters. Government reports have repeatedly shown that co-operation at home is needed if our manufacturers are to be able to meet the competition of other countries on even terms. If foreign exporters can co-operate and by co-operation reduce the cost of obtaining business to a minimum surely our exporters cannot afford to go out and pioneer their product singly.

The year before the war England and France each built from 30,000 to 40,000 automobiles a year, and Germany and Italy combined about as many. In spite of reports to the contrary it is safe to assume that under the press of war work these European factories could not be ready to immediately plunge into the commercial manufacture of passenger cars at the cessation of hostilities.

No matter how high duties may be placed on American cars after the war, we will nevertheless be the only country in the world in a position to produce motor cars when wanted, and that will be at once. They will be wanted at once because motor cars will be absolutely essential in the carrying on of the rebuilding of devastated territories, especially as reports indicate that the motor cars which have been used in war service are largely in unfit condition for commercial purposes.

Much has been said about the plans which have been made by the British and French manufacturers to commence production of passenger and commercial motor cars immediately after the war is over. These rumors must be largely discounted, because British manufacturers have had their business disorganized now for a considerable length of time and have certainly lost a great deal of good will through no fault of their own. This condition will be found to have been

aggravated through the inability of the British factories to furnish the colonial agents with spare parts while the industry was completely suppressed, and nothing will lose good will quicker than failure to supply spare parts and to maintain the good name of one's product. We know in our own business how essential it is to keep dealers promptly supplied with spare parts and how quickly the failure to supply parts is resented. To keep its dealers without spare parts for two years would spell calamity to the motor car business in any country.

### Delivery Difficulties Told By Export Head

To overcome the shortage of railroad cars, the motor car factories have during the last six months, driven thousands of cars from factory to destination," says S. P. Steensleap, general manager of the General Motors Export Company, in a letter to foreign agents. "It has been unusual for a fleet of fifty cars to start out at once on their own wheels from Michigan for Massachusetts, Florida or Texas.

New cars often cover distances of from 1,000 to 2,000 miles on their own wheels before being delivered to the purchaser.

"We have realized the difficulty of driving motor cars intended for export from the factory to seaboard as the foreign buyer would probably not approve of receiving a car, the varnish of which has become dull through a 1,000 mile trip through all sorts of weather, before being boxed; or the tires of which had been considerably worn during such a trip.

"It is possible, however, that we may be forced to this method of shipping cars to you in the future although we will not consider doing so until the weather conditions improve.

"The above will give some inkling of what the factories have had to contend with this winter."

### This Is Something Owners Should Clip and Paste Up

Beginners in motoring will be very much the same in some ways when automobiles have been in use a hundred years as they were when automobiles were novelties. They will forget to put gasoline in their tanks. They will wear themselves out cranking the engine—or letting the starter do it—with the ignition switch turned off. They will burn up their engines by forgetting to put oil in the crank case. In short, they will do all those funny-picture stunts that are such a source of revenue to the repair man.

So it is up to the dealer to pass on the old warnings to his customers that he did in days of yore, and to watch over their early toddling with the same fatherly solicitude.

Remind them that there must be gasoline in the tank, oil in the crankcase, water in the radiator, and air in the tires. If the fan belt is loose or the hose connection leaky or plugged up there will be overheating. If there is loose wiring, there will be an interruption in the flow of electricity, and trouble in ignition or starting or lighting. If the storage battery is not filled with distilled water, it will deteriorate and either curtail its activities, or, in an extreme case, cease them altogether. If valve stems and push rods are not oiled, they will squeak and wear.

Ordinary grease cups are not automatic; they will not screw themselves down. Neither will the nuts on the spring bolts or the spring clips keep themselves tight without assistance. The steering gear housing needs soft grease, the gear shifting mechanism under the floor and the clutch and brake mechanism require oiling. Brakes must be adjusted, or trouble may follow on the first steep hill. Lubricant between the spring leaves really makes the car ride easier.

The dealer can add to this list as much as he pleases or as much as the individual peculiarities of his car may demand, but he will do the best thing by himself and his owners by remembering that it is only the exceptional owner of his first car who learns from the experience of others.—*Automobile Topics*.

freight have directed attention more forcibly this year than ever before to the value of the motor vehicle as a serviceable transportation medium. In this respect there is no question of the "essential" uses of the automobile, and the commercial branch of the motor industry is beginning a period of rapid and efficient development to meet the manifold requirements of quick interchange of commodities.

Thirty per cent of all the cars in the State, 125,101, are in the five countries composing New York City, and more than half of the licensed chauffeurs, 74,493 of a total of 133,686. Only two counties have less than 1,000 cars. Hudson with 294, and Schenectady with 882. The value of an automobile as a revenue producer is amply attested in the \$4,284,114 paid into the Secretary of State's office in 1917.

While New York heads the list of States in the number of its motor vehicles, having about one-tenth of all the cars in the United States, its rank based on population, of one to every twenty-three persons, is exceeded by several of the agricultural States of the Far and Middle West, a significant fact which tells the story not only of the American farmer's prosperity, but the widespread recognition by the farmer of the many benefits he is able to derive from the motor car.

### \$13,000,000 Order Is Held By Studebaker

The Studebaker Corporation is understood to have orders for Government work amounting to \$13,000,000, and it is stated that the consumption of these orders may operate to reduce the production of passenger cars to substantially below the 50,000 mark reached in 1917.

### Shut Off The Engine When The Car Stands

Never allow the engine to idle when the car is stopped; shut it off. It is no trouble to start it again with modern starting equipment. It is very true that it takes only a small amount of gasoline to operate an idling engine, yet if a record is kept the total amount of fuel wasted in this way will be staggering to most owners.

### New York's Auto Growth

Some interesting facts reflecting the use of motor vehicles in New York State are presented in the figures for 1917 just compiled by Secretary of State Hugo, whose office has charge of the registering and licensing of automobiles.

Passenger cars, as they are preferably termed in contrast to the former designation of "pleasure car," which has an uncomfortable suggestion of something nonessential, increased 21 per cent, while motor trucks and smaller delivery vehicles increased 60 per cent. There were on the first of the year, 55,492 registered motor cars in the State, and of these 25,078 were in New York City. The unusual condition which has been imposed upon business from the railroad congestion and the embargoes placed upon many kinds of

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Motor cars speak for themselves.

Their records in America, Europe and Australia are nothing short of remarkable. It's a moderate priced car for the man of moderate means.

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## LIBERTY MOTOR RESULT OF THREE YEARS' WORK

Packard Head Says Famous Engine Is Outcome Of Long Experiment By Engineers

Emile S. Hare, President of the Packard Motor Car Company of New York, is authority for the statement that the Liberty airplane motor is the outcome of three years' work on the part of Packard engineers.

"When the engine was redesigned to meet the requirements of conditions on the western battlefield," said Mr. Hare, "French and British experts offered many valuable suggestions, and Major Hall, formerly of the Hall-Scott Company, assisted Major Jesse G. Vincent, formerly vice-president of the Packard Motor Car Company, in the actual work."

"When we took up the development of a twelve-cylinder automobile motor three years ago we also took up the production of airplane motors, because in the development of such motors we would gain much valuable experience that would aid us in the production of an automobile motor, and also because we knew there would be a field for an airplane motor of this type. In the development of these motors we naturally studied all of the European engines, as there were no other twelve-cylinder engines being manufactured in this country at that time."

"Last June we offered this engine to the Government. The motor which we offered weighed about the same as the present Liberty motor, but developed only about 200 horsepower. French and British experts pointed out that we had provided too great a factor of safety, thereby adding unnecessary weight to the engine. The engine had been built to pass the Government test, that is, a fifty-hour block test running at a maximum load. In other words, that it should develop a maximum amount of horsepower for fifty consecutive hours without a stop."

"Our engineers pointed out that if they were allowed to reduce the factor of safety below the minimum required by the Government they could produce an engine that would develop a much greater horsepower per pound. They were instructed to go ahead, and as a result the new motor, which produced one horsepower for every two pounds, was produced.

"In the designing of this motor it was necessary to change some of the parts of the original engine, such as the oiling system, but in reality the engine was the Packard engine, with the reefs let out in order to obtain a greater horsepower. This engine we agreed to turn over to the Government for the duration of the war. Any one who can compare the new Liberty motor with the present Packard motor will see the similarity at once."

"To those versed in the art of building motor cars the statement that the plans for an entire new motor were developed in five days will be hailed as impossible. The fact that only five days were consumed in redesigning the motor shows how few changes were actually made in the original plans. The original motor was the result of three years' work and an expenditure of about half a million dollars."

"The Aircraft Production Board felt that it would be best in the futility of their war plans at that time not to put this motor out under the name of the Packard Motor Company. Although we have been working for years with a view of perfecting this engine we agreed. There is no longer any need for holding this information back."

## Many Packards Arrive For Service In France

That the Packard trucks which have been shipped from Detroit have arrived in France in large numbers is shown by a letter just received at the Packard factory from a former truck salesman, now a member of a medical unit in overseas service.

"With hundreds of Packards running around it is hard to believe we are in France," he writes. "American products follow us and we are able to purchase American tobacco and certain foods at the commissary."

"In one day nearly a hundred Packards, accompanied by two tank trucks, passed through here on their way from the seaport base to the front. Our hospital is located in a quiet old French town hundreds of miles from the firing line."

"We now have five three-ton Packards and expect some more which will be equipped with X-ray outfit and sent to the front. These trucks are to be used in hauling medical supplies to the front all along the line, a haul of not less than 250 miles each way."

"These trips range from warm to cold climates, from level to mountainous country, and from good to bad roads, and are a thorough test of Packard efficiency and durability."

## Arizona Cotton Used In Making Of Tires

The latest Government crop estimates indicated a 1917 cotton yield for the whole country of 60 per cent, which promises a total crop of about 12,000,000 bales—600,000 more than last year, but 4,000,000 less than three years ago. The highest announced estimate for any State was that covering Arizona—87 per cent. Cotton growing activities there are confined largely to the big plantation of several tire manufacturers near Phoenix and Mesa.

## Parcel Post By Motor Truck To Meet Food Emergency

### Motor Routes From Farm To City Is United States Government's Latest Plan

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C., April 3.—Parcel post service by motor truck, direct from the farms to the cities, is the latest scheme of the government for meeting the present food emergency. Already several motor-truck routes have been put into operation in the eastern section of the country, and the Post Office Department will extend them just as rapidly as funds are made available.

Last fall, in spite of all that was said and done concerning food conservation, thousands of tons of garden truck rotted in the fields because the congested condition of the railroads prevented its transportation to the nearest markets. This year conditions are much worse. The shipment of perishable produce is becoming increasingly difficult, owing to delays in transportation. The railroads must attend to the needs of the army first, and to those of the civilian population afterwards.

But even if unlimited freight space were available, many fertile garden districts, capable of supplying large quantities of food, would still be handicapped by the distance to railroads. "You have only to look at a map to discover how inadequate are American transportation facilities," said the other day Fourth Assistant United States Postmaster General J. I. Blaklee.

Mr. Blaklee has a roll of several large maps on the wall of his office here in Washington which he calls his "horrible examples." He pointed to one of these showing the southern section of the United States. "Why does the southern farmer prefer to grow cotton?" he asked, and immediately answered his own question. "Because his transportation facilities are so inadequate that cotton is the only thing he can ship with safety."

Then he proceeded to point out hundreds of small towns in the South, located twenty and thirty miles from the nearest railroad station. Many of them lay in fertile valleys between the mountains—splendid agricultural country—but naturally the farmers are not going to plant crops that are apt to perish in the long drive from the farm to the railroad station. For even the parcel post is carried by the old-fashioned stage-coach in these remote sections.

### The Lack Of Transportation

This lack of quick transportation is by no means limited to the South. Pennsylvania is supposed to have the best system of railroads of any state in the Union, and yet many farmers in Pennsylvania are handicapped by the same situation. Only the other day the Post Office Department received a letter from a Pennsylvania farmer, several miles from a railroad, declaring that he could supply the market with 25,000 eggs a year if he had direct transportation facilities.

Another farmer in the same state asserted that bushels of potatoes went to waste on his farm this year while people in the cities were paying a dollar a peck for them. He could not afford to pay the transportation charges from his farm to the railroad station thirty miles off, he said, in addition to the freight charges.

To farmers such as these the motor-

truck service of the Post Office Department opens the way to the city market. At the same time it opens up a new source of supply to the consumer. The service is still in the experimental stage, of course, comparatively few routes have been established. Numerous questions are still to be settled, such as the expense of maintaining such a route, the upkeep of the roads, the size of the loads to be carried and the length of the routes, but, according to Mr. Blaklee, if the truck system is once put into operation all these questions will answer themselves. The same objections, he asserts, were raised before the inauguration of the parcel post.

### Things Already Done

An instance of what the postal-motor-truck has already done for a community is shown in the case of the small town of Kennett Square, Pennsylvania. A few years ago, Kennett Square was a tiny village, with a tiny post office and a postmaster with a salary of about \$1,200. The receipts of the post office itself were never above \$2,000 a year, a year. And this, in spite of the fact that Kennett Square lay in the midst of a fertile agricultural country, particularly adapted to raising mushrooms.

Mushrooms, however, are a highly perishable product, and Kennett Square was off the main line of the railroad and hence handicapped in getting them to the great mushroom market—New York. It was as if the town had a gold mine but no tools with which to get the gold.

Then the Post Office Department started a motor truck route between Oxford and Philadelphia, which passed Kennett Square. Direct communication between Philadelphia and New York was afforded and the farmers started cultivating mushrooms on a large scale for the city markets.

Today the postmaster in Kennett Square is a busy man with several assistants and the receipts of his office are approximately \$62,000 a year, which is enough to pay not only all the expenses of the office but of the motor truck service as well. It is estimated that 7,000 pounds of mushrooms go forward by this postal truck service to New York. One man has fifty-four mushroom houses.

There are two trucks a day. One leaves Oxford at 5:30 in the evening and gets to Philadelphia at 8:30 the next morning. The other leaves Oxford at 8:30 in the morning, and gets to Baltimore the same day.

### Saving The Fruit

A good example of the need for parcel post truck service is afforded by the situation of a peach-grower twenty-five miles from Washington, D. C. This orchardist will have 100,000 twenty-five-pound baskets of peaches to ship between July 30 and October 10. If the peaches are not shipped when ripe they will rot. An excellent market is afforded by the capital city close at hand. And Washington needs the peaches, for labor shortage and transportation troubles combined with a swollen population are going to make fruit and vegetables scarce here this season.

A parcel post truck service in his vicinity would solve this man's problem.

There is plenty of leg room for both driver and passengers. Electric control from the steering column, simple to operate. Women drive it with ease.

Light, but easy riding; powerful, but easy driving; is practical enough for the roughest going.

Completely equipped with nothing extra to buy.

The price makes it an unusual value.

## OVERLAND UNDAMAGED BY PLUNGE INTO OCEAN

### Hongkong Man And His Machine Slide Off Wharf In Sight Of Crowd

Mr. J. Olsen had a fortunate escape a few days ago in a motor mishap that was witnessed by a big crowd, reports the Hongkong press. Mr. Olsen, with a companion, was driving the car, an Overland, and the ferry passengers at 1 p.m. saw him on the Praya near Star Ferry wharf apparently backing the car to turn. Then there was a great splash and the car and its occupants disappeared over the Praya into the water. There was a general rush, and it was feared that both of the motorists would be pinned beneath the car. Mr. Olsen's struggling led to the supposition that he could not swim and the Indian constable on duty at the pier promptly shed his boots and with turbans jumped in to the rescue. The launches moored nearby proffered boats and buoys and all three of the swimmers were pulled out. The car was subsequently lifted back to the Praya with the tackle of a big junk brought for the purpose. The car was not damaged, beyond its wetting. The line of launches was swinging further out than usual else there might have been unpleasant complications to the Overland's somersault.

If one brake is looser than the other, not taking hold simultaneously, not only is the locked tire damaged, a great piece gouged out of the tread, but the safety of the motorist himself is jeopardized. Properly adjusted brakes give him perfect control over his motor and response to his touch.

I have seen tires with a section the size of a man's hand gouged out of the tread when uneven brake tension caused one wheel to lock and slide while the other rolled. Let the wheels keep turning, but under the slackening pressure of the brake and your car will be brought to a standstill more quickly, with greater safety and without detriment to tires.

In time the rubber cover loosens and the fabric weakens from moisture and decay. Later, an unusual bump may result in a blowout while driving on a smooth street. Such abuse of tires shortens their life and is costly to the motorist. If wear appears on one side of a tire it should be reversed on the wheel, i. e., the worn side turned toward the car. A competent tire repair man can make satisfactory repairs if only the tread rubber is worn and the tire has not been neglected too long.

**Milestones.**

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**Tire Tubes Often Put  
In Casings Wrongly**

**Goodrich Company Gives Some  
Useful Tips Regarding In-  
sersion Of Inners**

Even experienced drivers make the mistake of inserting tire tubes wrongly in casings, particularly in one regard. The Goodrich company points out. One of the first things to do is to give the bridge nut at the base of the valve stem above the oblong metal plate on the tube a tightening twist with a pair of pliers. The use of pliers is advised in preference to a wrench, as a wrench is too powerful for the purpose and liable to cut the valve through the rubber.

It is surprising how frequently a slow leak is due to the loose fit of the tube around the valve. When the tube is entirely in the casing, jar the tire a few times to seat it. Only after the tire is mounted and fully inflated—in fact, it is advisable to have it slightly over-inflated—in the time to fasten securely the rim nut which works around the valve stem above the rim.

With this nut firmly tightened down against the rim, the surplus pressure may be allowed to escape and the tire brought to normal contour for the load carried.

Continued driving in the car tracks, even where there are no splinters of steel or rough pavement at the side, results in wearing away on the valve cavity on the inside of the tire. The rubber tread, as shown in the illustration. It also causes a sharp bending action of the fabric, which is likely to develop breaks inside the tire. and this prevents pinching.

## 'Ware The Lure Of The Car Tracks

Rough pavements often tempt the motorist to drive in the car tracks where the way seems easier and smoother. This is often more comfortable for the passengers, and where the paving is particularly bad it may be economy thus to protect the car from bumps and unusual vibration. But continued driving in the car tracks is costly to the motorist in

fact, it is advisable to have it slightly over-inflated—in the time to fasten securely the rim nut which works around the valve stem above the rim.

With this nut firmly tightened down against the rim, the surplus pressure may be allowed to escape and the tire brought to normal contour for the load carried.

The excess of air pressure acts as a press that firmly seats the metal bridge on the tube into the valve cavity on the inside of the tire. The force exerted on the approximately four inches of metal surface at eighty pounds pressure is thus 320 pounds,

and this prevents pinching.

## 12,000 Gallons of Oil Used At Overland Plant

Approximately 12,000 gallons of fuel oil are consumed yearly at the Willys-Overland factories in Toledo to operate and lubricate machinery and in the building and testing of its product. Six million gallons of fuel oil are consumed each year in the heat treating and forge shops. Two thousand barrels of motor oil are used every twelve months. Six thousand gallons of gasoline are consumed for machinery and consumption. Six thousand cars—35,000 gallons of cylinder oil for dynamometer tests are used each month. Road testing and operation of cars in the factory's garage require 700,000 gallons of gasoline per year.

When you bring your automobile to a sharp halt before the upraised hand of the policeman at the street intersection, have you noticed at times how the rear wheels of the automobile are ahead of you act? Have you noticed one buzz round while the other locks?

That peculiarity is the penalty of faulty brake adjustment. The locked tire is called upon to resist the pressure of automobile and pavement

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TRADE MARK REG.

Here's the Model 90

One of a half a million Overland Motor Cars now in use.

Beautiful in appearance, powerful in performance, comfortable even on rough roads because the cantilever rear springs smooth out the bumps of the road. Big tires help to ease the going.

There is plenty of leg room for both driver and passengers. Electric control from the steering column, simple to operate. Women drive it with ease.

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Completely equipped with nothing extra to buy.

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### Firestone Inner Tubes

Strong and thick enough for a long life and a "lively" one—with texture dense enough to hold the air through season after season.

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J. R. HARVEY (Proprietor)

## NO NEED TO CURB USE OF MOTOR CARS IN U.S.

Experts Take Exception To Suggestion That Pleasure Vehicles Be Stopped On Sundays

Most pertinent in relation to a suggestion by William Guggenheim, of the American Defence Society, that "pleasure" automobiles be stopped from running on Sundays for a period of three weeks is the comment of Elmer Thompson, secretary of the Automobile Club of America, says a New York Motor writer. Mr. Thompson says, in his usual clear-visioned way, "We are getting altogether too much advice from enthusiasts not always qualified to speak. It appears that much of this is addressed to car owners. Extravagance and waste can never be defended, but an automobile cannot be defined as a pleasure vehicle. It is a time saver, a business necessity. An enormous army of well-paid men is employed in its manufacture, maintenance, and care."

And very pat also in connection with this is a statement from Alfred Reeves, general manager of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce: "In view of statements from Mr. A. C. Bedford, chairman of the Petroleum War Service Committee, and others, that there is ample gasoline for all needs, it is desirable to operate motor cars for useful purposes as much as possible instead of railroads. . . . How much better off we are than Europe, where the use of motors is limited largely by the supply of gasoline that can be imported. There are only 290,000 motor vehicles in Great Britain, whereas there were more than 5,000,000 registered in this country the first of January. The Bureau of Mines reports our gasoline production at 6,849,000 gallons a day, while our war needs are only 959,000 gallons, and shipments of that amount are limited somewhat by the available tonnage."

There is no fuel shortage in the sense that laying up cars is going to help the least little bit. Gasoline is so plentiful. Mr. Reeves states, that officials at Washington have recommended its free use so that there may be no difficulty about the government obtaining its fuel oil supply, which comes only after the gasoline is taken from the crude.

So let us have no more of that sort of ill-informed advice.

**American Trucks Are Making Good In Fields of France**  
Eighteen Motors In War Service In 1914 Are Still Going Strong

Speaking to the Maxwell and Chalmers dealers at show time here in New York, Isaac F. Marsson, who has made five trips to the war zone, said, among other things: "The organisation of mechanical transport today is without doubt the finest piece of business merchandising of the war. When this war began Britain had sixty automobile trucks; when I last left France she had sixty thousand."

"I went to a mechanical transport depot once in the North of France, and when I looked on the wall I felt that I was back in Detroit, because there on a great sign I saw the names of thirty-two American trucks and cars. The British officer in charge said: 'We have got so many American cars that we had to set up a special depot for them.'

"It may interest you men to know that on the 1st of September, 1914, after this war had registered four weeks of its ghastly horror, there were eighteen American motor trucks in France, and today those eighteen trucks are still in commission. I saw one of them myself one night come down the road in Flanders with shells flying through the air. It was hub deep in mud, and I know that I heard a British Tommy say: 'There is some damned thing the matter with these American cars, but the one thing the matter with them, they always run.' That car had been in continuous action since September 1, 1914."

"The regular truck equipment of the British army on the day the war began was eighteen motor trucks in England. She had to have trucks; she had to buy them every place. She scoured the world for anything on rubber tires. The net result is that today Great Britain uses over 122 different kinds of cars. One big truck that she uses has sixty-seven different types. The result of all that is that she has to keep in stock in one place in England 2,600,000 spare parts. The tragedy of the mechanical transport in the war has been that they have not a standardised truck, that there are no interchangeable parts."

## Holds Fast Driving Is Not Evidence Of Recklessness

Justice Dismisses Charge Against Motorist Who Drove Rapidly On Otherwise Deserted Roadway

New York, February 3.—A decision of prime importance to all motorists was made a few days ago in the Court of Special Sessions at Hempstead, L. I., by Justice Walter R. Jones.

Sitting in the case of J. Emil Roosevelt, of Sayville, charge with speeding, Justice Jones decided it was up to the people in such cases to prove reckless driving before such a charge would hold. In other words, the general belief that driving at a speed in excess of thirty miles an hour in New York state is presumptive or prima facie evidence of reckless driving is not sustained in this case. Following as it does upon another somewhat similar case decided about a year ago in favor of another Long Island motorist, it appears to establish the point pretty well.

Mr. Roosevelt, with his daughter, was driving on January 12 into New York from his country place. The back of the car was loaded with produce. On the Merrick Road, between Bellmore and Merrick, the car

was halted by Bertram Hope, a motorcycle man, who alleged that Mr. Roosevelt had been driving forty miles an hour for a part of the three and a half mile stretch indicated. At the trial of the case it was shown that Mr. Roosevelt had slowed down his car in passing several intersecting roads and also had reduced headway in passing one other car on the road. The policeman himself had to admit that Mr. Roosevelt did drive under thirty miles an hour except, he charged, for a long stretch of road on which there were practically no houses and no pedestrians or vehicles.

The contention was made by Mark Norman, attorney for the Automobile Club of America, of which Mr. Roosevelt is a member, that the evidence showed Mr. Roosevelt to have been proceeding carefully when the safety of other users of the road was involved, and certainly not recklessly in driving freely on an open road without other traffic. The justice apparently agreed with him.

## What To Do When Battery Fails To 'Bat' Correctly

By H. Clifford Brokaw

Have you a battery that will not "bat"? There is nothing more annoying than to have this important part of the car drop out of the .300 class just when you need it to get back home. In these days practically every car is equipped with a storage battery, and when it goes wrong everything else about the car is dead also. Since the battery is called upon to supply "juice" for ignition, lights and for the self-starter, the wise owner will learn what to do when the battery fails.

Occasionally on a car using a self-starter system, the battery becomes discharged and has to be removed from the car and recharged from an outside source; or the battery wears out, or a cell becomes cracked so that it will not hold the liquid, or something else occurs, making it necessary to remove the battery for inspection or repairs. When this happens in the city, usually it is possible to get the loan of another battery from the man who is repairing the one taken off from the car.

There are many cases, however, where removing the battery means laying up the car. This is not at all necessary if the car is to be used just what it is called upon taking the battery out. It is not safe simply to remove the battery and run the engine on the magneto.

**Governor Current Output**

The battery acts as a governor of the output of current from the generator and holds it down to a safe limit. Without the battery it would become excessive and burn out the generator if the engine is driven at any sort of

### With The Battery Out

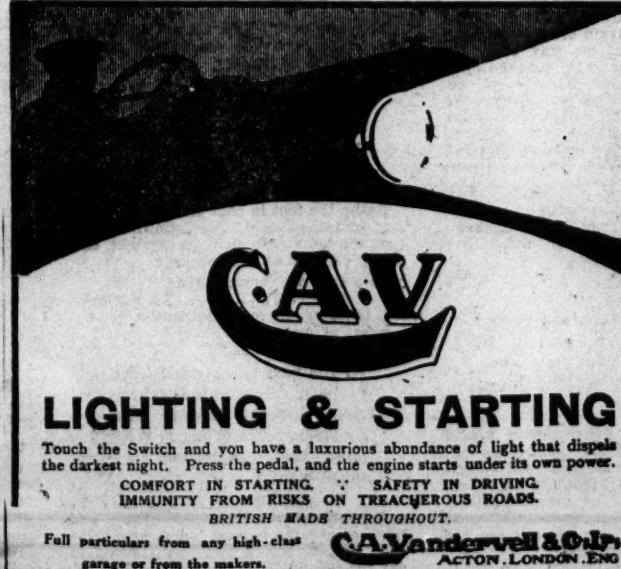
If for any reason it is desired to run the car with the storage battery removed, the first thing to do is to lift the brushes so that they do not make contact with the commutator of the generator or remove them entirely.

### Without The Battery

Without the battery the current would only keep one or two lights burning, and if the other lights were turned on all would be dim, and if the starter pedal was depressed all the lights would go out. When this condition exists there is danger that when the engine is speeded up the lights will grow excessively bright and then burn out quickly.

### Without The Generator

If for any reason it is desired to run the car with the storage battery removed, the first thing to do is to lift the brushes so that they do not make contact with the commutator of the generator or remove them entirely.



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**EACH FLIER COSTS \$10,000**  
It costs an average of \$1.30 per minute for the 100 to 200 hours of flying which an aviator obtains before he is a crack military pilot. It takes fifty hours of flying before an aviator can get his reserve military aviator certificate.

## The Overhead Cam

"In the experimental laboratories and on the drafting boards of many of the automobile factories, as well as in the offices of consulting engineers throughout the country, they are busy with new developments of the overhead camshaft engine," reports one of the leading motor trade publications. "In view of the practically universal employment of this type of drive for the non-rotary types of aviation engine it is very probable that some interesting developments for commercial use are under way."

If the engine is provided with a magneto or a separate dry cell battery ignition current may be secured by installing a set of six dry cells in place of the storage battery and connecting them directly to the storage battery wires. As the terminals are of such size and shape as not to fit dry cell terminals, it will be necessary to make connection between the dry cell terminals and the heavy battery wires with an extra piece of small size wire.

With dry cells it is possible to operate the lights for a short time, but if you have far to go in the dark you would better use a lantern and drive slow enough to make sure of safety. **Unlike Storage Battery**

It should be understood, also, that the dry cell battery does not act the same in connection with the generator as the storage battery, and it cannot be made a substitute; one should not leave the brushes in the generator and expect the generator to keep the dry cells charged. The action would be the same as though no battery were present. The lights, and very likely the generator, would be burned out.

When installing a dry cell battery in place of the storage battery, the brushes of the generator should not be connected together with wire, but should be lifted or removed, as the wires connecting the brushes will short-circuit and discharge the dry cells if no reverse current cut-off is provided in the system. If in doubt, it is best to remove the brushes.

There are simpler ways of protecting individual systems, and if the driver will take the trouble to learn the peculiarities of the system on his car it may not be necessary to follow the general instructions. Dry cells are to be had in almost all small towns now, and the owner would be wise to look over the car wiring and generator and see just what he would have to do in case of storage battery failure. Then if he has to make the change in the dark he can go partly by feel, for he may not be able to get a light where it is needed. The car instruction book will give valuable information to the seeker after knowledge, the wiring diagram in particular.

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## To Prospective Motor Car Buyers

Owing to the well known difficulty of bringing cars to Shanghai there is a shortage of six cylinder automobiles. We believe that the six cylinder motor is the Best, most Economical, and most Efficient Power Plant adaptable to motor car use, and that the Chandler Motor is the Best of the sixes.

We have in stock, in Shanghai, Chandler cars of the following types of body design; Touring cars with Wire Wheels, Roadsters with the same equipment, and one Limousine. There will be no arrivals of six cylinder cars for some time to come, and it is advisable to get Your Chandler Six While You May. Call us up, or come to the Garage for a demonstration of this wonderful car. It will convince you.

The Chandler starts easily from the time it is unpacked at the wharf, and it keeps on running, under all conditions.

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Agents for

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# Health. Beauty And The Home

## Walking for Beauty

By Lina Cavalieri, the Most Famous Living Beauty

MERE physical beauty without a corresponding harmony of form and motion is crude and incomplete. An easy and unconscious walk, combined with perfect grace of movement, lends the crowning touch of loveliness to that girl or woman who desires to win the love and admiration of those around her.

A good walk is a thing of beauty. A bad walk is a pain to the beholder. A bird balancing lightly on the end of a twig is the best model I have ever seen for walking. He seems weightless. He vibrates with the joy of motion. Did you know that the best walkers in the world are the Spanish women? They move with a slight undulation that is exquisite.

A clever writer in describing a good walk said: "Move as though you lived altogether in the upper story." The upper story, in this case, is that part of the body above the waist. The remainder is classed as "the lower story." This is an admirable hint. The upper half of the body should be evident in the walk. The lower should be merely a means to the end of walking.

The walk should invite attention only to the fine poise of the head, the perfect carriage of the chest and the straightness of the back. The limbs should be forgotten entirely. Because any walk which attracts attention to them is always an awkward walk.

Remember the upper part of the body should be as free as though it turned itself upon a pivot. The lower part should be regarded and utilized merely as a pedestal for holding the upper. In walking, as in standing, the weight should rest upon the ball of the feet.

The toes should be turned absolutely at right angles to the body and not pointed slightly outward, as so many do. The knee joints should move easily, and the movement of the

whole of the lower part of the body should be a stately and apparently unconscious motion.

If you will learn to walk well, then you will come to sit well. Some women there are, of course, who stand well and walk well, but sit badly. Indeed, they do not sit at all. They merely lounge. The same law of balance should hold in all. That is, the weight should be evenly distributed, no portion of the body having to bear the lion's share of the burden.

As a rule, the comfortable attitude is the correct one in sitting, though this is not true of the lazy person who hates to walk and who likes to sit with chin lowered upon the breast and carries her abdomen thrust forward. Such a person may think she has the correct "debutante slouch," but she really is nothing but a caricature of the human form.

Let me give you a suggestion. Always sit with the feet resting upon the floor or upon a footstool. Never let them swing without support. Hold your shoulders straight in the erect military position and sit straight, or rest against a straight-backed chair, with the lower part of the body pushed close against the chair-back.

The correct position for walking, and one in which the balance of all parts of the body is perfectly preserved, is almost, but not quite, erect. It should incline very slightly forward above the hips. The weight of the body should rest very firmly upon the soles of the feet, and the ankles should be close together, and yet walk side by side like good neighbors, without in the least interfering with each other. And no matter how fast you walk, never swing your arms. They should hang straight at the sides, with the elbows pressed close to the body.



Mme. Lina Cavalieri.

## Beauty Questions Answered

WILL you please give me the formula for a softening lotion for the hands, containing a solution of quince jelly?—E. S.

I have never heard of such a lotion for the skin. However, I would suggest that you try anointing your sensitive hands at night with this English paste:

Pure soap, shaved.....½ quart  
Olive oil.....½ quart  
Mutton suet.....½ quart  
Brandy.....½ quart  
Warm the soap, suet and oil until they blend. While they are still tepid pour in the brandy. A few drops of any favorite perfume may be added if desired.

HOW can I tighten the skin of my face and make the flabby flesh hard and firm?—F. A.

Bathe your face night and morning in the following lotion:

Elder-flower water.....3 ounces  
Witch hazel.....1 ounce  
Tincture of benzoin.....1 ounce

WHAT can I do for the ugly blackheads and pimples that make me ashamed to be seen?—MRS. F. D.

Get some green soap (which is a liquid and must be secured from your druggist) and scrub your face nightly with this until all the eruptions are cleared away. Should the skin be unduly irritated in the morning bathe your skin in rosewater or apply a little soothing cold cream. Then whenever your face is washed, which it should be with a good soap and warm water at least twice a day, rinse it off afterward in cold water to which has been added about fifteen drops of benzoin. Massage your face gently at night with a good cold cream like this:

Oil of sweet almonds.....100 grams  
White wax.....50 grams  
Tincture of benzoin.....25 grams  
Rosewater.....25 grams  
Pulverized Tannin.....15 grams

PLEASE recommend a good powder that will stay on and not spoil the complexion.—S. F. K.

Here is a powder that has a most delightfully soothing and whitening effect on the skin:

Rice flour.....3 ounces  
Sago starch.....3 ounces  
Carbonate of magnesia.....½ ounce  
Powdered boric acid.....¼ ounce  
Orris root.....½ ounce  
Essence of bergamot.....15 drops  
Essence of citron.....8 drops

DO you know of any safe preparation that will turn dark hair gray?—X.

First, be very sure you want to have your dark hair lose all its beautiful color before you attempt to change its shade. Of course if it is already partly turned and looks streaky and uneven looking, then there is no question but that it will look much better in one tone. All that is necessary is for you to shampoo your hair several times, using liquid ammonia in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a basin of warm water.

MY skin is extremely sensitive and I wish you would recommend a cold cream that will not cause any irritation.—H. L.

It may be that your skin is so sensitive that it cannot stand glycerine. In such a case, you must have a very mild soap, and you should be careful that the soap you are using is not too severe in its action. Personally, I like a good almond soap and here is the formula for my favorite cream:

Almond oil.....2 ounces  
Rosewater.....4 ounces  
Spermaceti.....½ ounce  
White wax.....¼ ounce  
Tincture of benzoin.....2½ drams  
Elder-flower essence.....10 drops

WILL you kindly advise me of something that will keep my pretty hair light, without bleaching it in any way?—FRIEDA K.

This can be done by dissolving two tablespoonsfuls of simple washing soda in a quart of warm water and giving the hair a thorough shampoo with this mixture once a week, if needed. Or, if preferred, a half a dozen drops of ammonia in the water will help keep the hair light. Also, one teaspoonful of peroxide of hydrogen in one quart of water will lighten without injuring the hair. But you must bear in mind that all this will tend to make the hair dry and brittle, so it would be well to massage the scalp with a little pure almond oil occasionally to counteract this tendency.

MY features are good, but I am considered homely because I am afflicted with pimples and blackheads, as well as freckles. Is there any hope for me?—S. V.

Certainly there is. Wanting to look more attractive is half the battle anyway. Our minds have a great deal to do with our appearance; because once you really decide you want to look well, and are willing to make a certain amount of effort to do so—then I can assure you that your mirror will soon give you a wonderful surprise. To remove those pimples and blackheads wash your face in tincture of green soap and afterward apply this ointment:

Benzated zinc ointment.....1 ounce  
Salicylic acid.....20 grains  
Gum Camphor.....10 grains

After you get rid of these disfigurements, then apply this preparation every night to the freckles:

Horseradish root.....1 ounce  
Borax (powdered).....1 ounce  
Rosewater.....1 ounce  
Glycerine.....½ ounce  
Distilled water.....10 ounces

## Putting the Cow's Nose Out of Joint

THE cow is indeed a haughty creature. Did you ever see anything more supercilious than the toss of her head, or more complacent than her stare? But, perhaps, owing to her important position in the community this attitude was justified. For so many years that the memory of man runneth not to the contrary the cow has been the real American queen.

Her comfort and wellbeing were always looked after with scrupulous care. National committees were formed to watch over her health. The choicest grazing lands were her special prerogative, and the highest price in the market was charged for the products she furnished.

Was there ever a time of panic or depression when beef did not go up in price? Not that any especial incentive was needed, for beef has always possessed the ability to "rise" to the occasion ever since the days of Mother Goose, when the cow jumped over the moon. From all accounts the much-talked-of "high cost of living" must have been a serious problem in those days also.

The Japanese long ago discovered whale meat, and only the lordly stupidity of the Anglo-Saxon, which compels us to look with disdain upon the customs of the brown or yellow races, has prevented our utilizing this valuable and appetizing food product.

In parts of the United States where this meat is served we hear high praise of its palatability. It has been served as beefsteak to families who did not detect the fact that it was not beef. It was put on the menu of the Palace Hotel, in San Francisco, last July and immediately became popular. Other large hotels and restaurants there now serve it to their patrons as a matter of course.

Each whale yields about five tons of meat. The modern whale-ships, with their harpoon-guns, make of whaling a matter-of-fact commercial industry. It is a far cry to the old romantic days when sailing vessels were used as whale ships and the pursuit and capture of a whale meant a necessary loss of life.

As in the case of seals, there is every promise of an abundant sup-

plied. Already fresh whale meat is delivered on the Pacific Coast and on the northern Atlantic Coast. It is expected that Boston, New York and Philadelphia will soon have fresh whale meat. So it is only a question of time till whale meat becomes a well-known article of diet. In taste it resembles venison. But for those who dislike the wild meat taste this may be overcome by dipping the meat, before cooking, in hot soda water. The proportion is one teaspoonful to a quart of water.

The porpoise is another mammal of the sea that we will do well to utilize as food. Its flesh is similar to that of the whale, though somewhat darker in color. The use of this meat is still in the experimental stage, but be sure we soon will have found a way to make it of service. For if we are to "feed the world" we must let nothing useful for that purpose go to waste; we must, in fact, learn to use "all the pig but the squeal."

No housewife can afford to turn up her nose at any product that can be used for food to-day. Even though your mother did not care to try out these new fads in her kitchen that does not absolve you from trying. Conditions were different; we were not facing a nation-wide shortage of food in those days. Furthermore, you must know that it is the meat and protein dishes served to your family that help most to build up the growing bodies of your children, or to repair and renew the worn-out parts of an adult's system.

We have shown that we can save on meat while it is high, or when it is unobtainable, but we should not go to the folly of complete self-denial, where meat is concerned, when these new substitutes give promise of such excellent satisfaction, especially when the family has been brought up to consider this the chief thing on the daily menu. Be fair-minded at least and be willing to try a dainty planked seal stake or a whale cutlet, if you have the chance. Of such are wise food conservators made; skeptics are ever those who block the wheels of progress and defiantly checkmate every move the Government makes to save food.

Your Santonin lozenges have failed because the parasites are probably pinworms. Santonin is effective against the round worm, but in the case of your daughter the best results will be gotten from the injection of quassia. Wash the bowel out with soap and water and inject a pint of the infusion of quassia, which your druggist will make up for you. The injection should be retained for some minutes. Do this once a week for a month and the girl will be cured, provided you follow the foregoing directions exactly.

## What the Doctor Advises

By Brice Belden, M. D.

MY little girl is subject to styes. What causes them and how should they be treated?—M. D.

A sty is caused by infection of a hair follicle near the margin of the lid by purulent organisms. The fingers may carry the germs to the lids, as in rubbing the eyes. The contents should be pressed out through the gland opening. Later, the closed lids should be bathed with a hot boric acid solution (teaspoonful to a pint of water). Eye-strain should be corrected by appropriate glasses. Internally give the following medicine:

Syrup of hypophosphites of Iron (National Formulary). 3 ounces  
One teaspoonful after meals, in water.

I AM only seventeen years old, but am having a great deal of trouble on account of my hair falling out.—L. K.

Pay attention to your general health as well as to your hair. Remember that the general care of the skin will benefit the scalp. The daily bath is important in this connection. Good, general hygiene is essential—exercise, fresh air, good food, etc. The following prescription has been highly recommended:

Fluid extract of jaborandi.....1 dram  
Tincture of cantharides.....30 drops  
Castor oil.....1 dram  
Bay rum.....8 ounces

Apply to the scalp once daily.

KINDLY give me some information about the treatment of worms. My daughter, now fourteen, has been bothered by them since she was a small child. Local itching is frequently complained of. Santonin lozenges have not helped.—M. B.

Your Santonin lozenges have failed because the parasites are probably pinworms. Santonin is effective against the round worm, but in the case of your daughter the best results will be gotten from the injection of quassia. Wash the bowel out with soap and water and inject a pint of the infusion of quassia, which your druggist will make up for you. The injection should be retained for some minutes. Do this once a week for a month and the girl will be cured, provided you follow the foregoing directions exactly.

WHAT can I do for the pimples on my face and chest that have been annoying me for the past three years?—A. L. S.

Your trouble is adolescent acne, or pimples associated with rapid growth in the young. In the course of development certain waste products are eliminated in unusual quantities by the skin, with resulting irritation and local eruptions. One of the best ways to reduce this irritation to a minimum is to keep the skin in the best possible condition by daily bathing, to encourage elimination by way of the bowels, and to exercise in the open air a great deal. Exercise increases the intake of oxygen, and this enables the body to burn up much of the waste that would otherwise clog the skin and cause pimples. If you adopt these measures it is not likely that local treatment will be necessary. You cannot neglect these important hygienic matters and expect to counteract the neglect by daubing salves on your face.

I AM not stout, but there is altogether too much flesh on my shoulders and arms. How can I reduce it?—MRS. B. L.

The only way to reduce your flesh is to balance your rations properly and eat less. Your diet should exclude all of the particularly fat forming foods, such as candy, sweet cake, confections of all descriptions and sweetened desserts. A diet consisting of bread and breakfast foods made of whole ground cereals, with milk, fruit and succulent vegetables is desirable. A diet of this kind promotes peristalsis and tends to remedy constipation, a very common condition in stout persons. The principal thing is to eat very much less than you are accustomed to. Begin radically by fasting for one or two days, follow this by restricting yourself to one-half of your usual ration. Do not forget exercise and especially avoid sleeping too long; seven hours are quite sufficient.

# SPORTING NEWS SECTION

## THE CHINA PRESS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, MAY 6, 1918

### POINTMAN IS FIRST IN SCHOOL SPORTS

Sicawa Is Leader. Wins Middle School Track And Field Competition

### ST. JOHN'S TEAM SECOND

Chinkiang Second. Provincial School Third in Total Of Points Won

Winton College won the championship at the third annual Intermediate schools meet yesterday on the St. John's University Field. Winton St. John's University Y.M.C.A. School was second and the Chinkiang Second Provincial Middle School third. Two schools participated.

The individual championships won were as follows: 100 Yards, St. John's University Y.M.C.A. School, who won the first in the low hurdles, high hurdles and high jump, seconds in the 100 yards dash and fourth in the broad jump and triple throw. Yang Weizhen of Winton College was a close second with three in the dashes, broad and triple jump, seconds in shot put and pole vault and third in high jump. Officers of the St. John's University Athletic Association acted as officials of the meet.

The schools that took part in the meet were Winton College, St. John's Y.M.C.A. School, Chinkiang Second Provincial Middle School of Kiangning, Ching Chong Middle School, Ssuanan Academy, Foochow Middle School, Commercial College, Kiangwan Provincial Commercial School, Kiangnan Middle School and the Chinkiang Academy.

The results of yesterday's meet follow:

Shot Put: 1. Wu Kai-chu, 2. Yang Wei-zhen, 3. Zeng Wei-zhen, 4. Zeng Chang-hui. Distance: 1. Wu Chu-wei, 2. Zeng Wei-zhen, 3. Wu Wei-zhen.

100 Yards Dash: 1. Wu Chu-wei, 2. Zeng Wei-zhen, 3. Wu Wei-zhen.

800 Yards-run: 1. Yang Chuan-chen, 2. Lang Kya, 3. Dang Lin, 4. Wu Chu-wei.

High Jump: 1. Zeng Wei-zhen, 2. Wu Wei-zhen, 3. Yang Wei-zhen, 4. Wu Wei-zhen.

100 Yards Dash: 1. Zeng Wei-zhen, 2. Wu Wei-zhen, 3. Yang Wei-zhen, 4. Wu Wei-zhen.

200 Yards Dash: 1. Wu Wei-zhen, 2. Zeng Wei-zhen, 3. Yang Wei-zhen, 4. Wu Wei-zhen.

Distance Throw: 1. Yang Wei-zhen, 2. Wu Wei-zhen, 3. Yang Wei-zhen, 4. Wu Wei-zhen.

High Hurdles: 1. Zeng Wei-zhen, 2. Wu Wei-zhen, 3. Yang Wei-zhen, 4. Wu Wei-zhen.

Low Hurdles: 1. Zeng Wei-zhen, 2. Wu Wei-zhen, 3. Yang Wei-zhen, 4. Wu Wei-zhen.

Triple Throw: 1. Yang Wei-zhen, 2. Wu Wei-zhen, 3. Yang Wei-zhen, 4. Wu Wei-zhen.

Broad Jump: 1. Yang Wei-zhen, 2. Wu Wei-zhen, 3. Yang Wei-zhen, 4. Wu Wei-zhen.

High Jump: 1. Yang Wei-zhen, 2. Wu Wei-zhen, 3. Yang Wei-zhen, 4. Wu Wei-zhen.

Distance Throw: 1. Yang Wei-zhen, 2. Wu Wei-zhen, 3. Yang Wei-zhen, 4. Wu Wei-zhen.

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members, our Captain of many years, Mr. G. Queen, and it now hangs on the wall of the Longs' Cantons. On behalf of the Club I thank him for his work and his services.

Just one more comment before leaving this topic. I have reflected over many hours the question of my financial power in the first match but I think you will all agree with me when I say that the play of our great full back was one of the main factors in the success of the team. As a forward he was lost to us but as a fullback his influence on the game on the side was reflected in the players themselves will testify. The play in both the cup matches was a treat to watch and the great goal he scored in the final was worth going miles to see. Jimmy Adams also played two great games for us and though now removed from amongst us we can congratulate him in his absence on being the captain of the first Police Team to achieve success in this competition. I would like to make mention of all the players but space forbids. Lastly I would make mention of the fact that our center forward, John Robertson, played in that match when perhaps he would have been justified in being on the line. He played under great physical disability, namely, two bad ankles, and if he did not play with his usual dash he was responsible for the winning of the winning goal, marking the opening from which J. Watson made no mistake. J. B. Chisolm also played with a heavy handicap in the shape of a bad knee and was in consequence unable to take full advantage of more than one glorious chance in front of goal. These two instances will serve to show that the team was determined to do its best and the entire eleven are to be congratulated on having had their fondest hopes realized.

They were what we might describe as a "happy" team and I am sure that it was the feeling of "esprit de corps" which permeated the eleven which was in no small measure responsible for their success.

#### Many Members Left

Departure of members.—In addition to the members of the Club already mentioned who have left to other places, the following have also left for similar purposes: Messrs. Fry, Mason, McMillivray, Lawson and Powell. Previous to their departure all were made the recipients of useful presents.

Departure of members.—Since our last meeting the Club has lost through death three valuable members, namely, Inspector Spottiswoode, Det. Sub-Inspector Brewster and Capt. Con Hamilton. All were lively members who took an active interest in the doings of the Club. The late Inspector Spottiswoode was the oldest playing member of the Club and his enthusiasm for cricket was patent to all. He will be missed this incoming season.

The late D. S. Brewster was at one time a half-back of no mean ability for the Club and when his playing days were over he served on the selection committee for several terms. He was a keen supporter and ever solicitous for the welfare of the Club.

Regarding the late Capt. Hamilton, his prowess in all fields of sport is known to all. It is questionable whether a better athlete ever stepped in Shanghai. As a footballer he may not have been of the polished order but he was an asset to our team and was much missed this season. He was a full ninety minutes player, had the heart of a lion, was brimful of enthusiasm and his energy was unlimited. When you remember that his knowledge of football was all gained since he enlisted in the Police forces it will be agreed with me in saying that he was a good old "blue" steward. As a performer in athletic games his name will ever be remembered in this town. One performance of his which I was privileged to see at the Police Sports of 1911 or 1912 was truly a great performance. It was the relay race between the Police and the Recreation Club. It should be the last of the Recs' four to take the flag and the late Capt. Hamilton was the last of the Police four. Our third man was about half a lap behind but Capt. took the flag and gave chase, by sheer grit and determination he overhauled his man and came in by a yard or so. It was a tremendous race and some of you will remember and he deserved the ovation which he well deserved.

Gentlemen, the sympathy of the Club goes out to the relatives of these dear departed members.

Members on War Service.—Of the forty-six members of the force on war service most of them were members of the Recreation Club. It is a matter of great satisfaction to be able to record the following honors won by these members for gallantry on the field:

Mr. Anderson, Military Cross.

Mr. Brewster, Military Cross.

Mr. Grimble, Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Mr. Lewis, Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Mr. Barnes, Military Medal.

Mr. Gilligan, Military Medal.

Five have been awarded.

The following members have made the Supreme Sacrifice for their King and Country:—G. W. Bradish, W. H. Collet, J. P. Malone, E. Anderson and R. J. Heckford. G. W. Bradish will long be remembered as one of the best goalkeepers who ever served the Police Club. He also gained several International honors keeping goal for Ireland in the International matches. E. Anderson was at one time the best full back for the first team while P. J. Heckford showed great promise as a cricketer during the time he was with us.

Now concludes my report for the last year under review. I can assure you it has been a real pleasure to have been your secretary. At the various meetings etc. I have done my best to look after the interests of the Club.

Now, being a player myself, I was asked to bring an unbiased mind to bear on the subject of placing of players on the list of players relating to the working of the team. The team I listed as reserves in several matches. One had an abrupt ending and the losses applied for a replay on

the ground that I was not impartial and also inconsistent. For the sake of the Club of which I am Honorary Secretary as well as for my own reputation as a sportsman, I am pleased to be able to tell you that Lewis excused from all blame by the League Committee and my decision stands.

In conclusion I may say that if you deem the worthy of re-election I will be very pleased to do the same. I will be with the Club as far as possible twelve months.

The honorary treasurer presented his statement of accounts which showed a balance to the credit of two hundred dollars. The balance was adopted without comment except that there were a few unpaid subscriptions.

There are no losses.

The following officials were then appointed for the ensuing season:

President—Mr. J. Stogden, Capt.

Secretary—Major William Johnson, D.S.P., Captain Burton, A.M.C.

Assistant Secretary—M. O. Springfield Esq., A.M.C.

Hon. Secretary, Sergeant Crookshank, Hon. Treasurer, Sergeant Tait.

General Committee—Sergeant McKey (Loughlin Station), Sergeant Jeffery (Central Station), Det. Inspector Brewster, Captain D. G. Robertson, Captain Lynch, Capt. H. E. F. Fisher (Ward), Capt. R. S. Read and Captain Steele (N. S. Road) and Captain Johnston (T'Poo).

Major Fairbairn (Gordon Road), Dennis Foley, Det. Sgt. Morris, Captain Fairbairn, Sergeant T. C. Cheeseman, Captain Barrett, Sergeant Jefferson, Captain Wilson, Sergeant Barrett, Sergeant Wilson, Sergeant Jefferson.

Captain Crookshank, Captain Barrett, Sergeant Wilson.

Captain Swimming Team, Sergeant Wilson, Vice-Captain, Sergeant Wilson.

Committee—Sergeant Wilson, Captain Barrett, Sergeant Wilson, Captain Barrett, Sergeant Wilson, Captain Barrett, Sergeant Wilson, Sergeant Wilson.

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